



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

**ANCIENT
GEOGRAPHY.**

49.896.

A COMPENDIUM
OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

COMPILED FROM

ALL ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORITIES,

AND

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY THE

REV. SAMUEL DORIA, M.A.,

HEAD-MASTER OF WIGAN SCHOOL.



PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY
WILLIAM TEGG & CO., LONDON.
MDCCCXLIX.

GEORGE M'CORQUODALE AND CO., PRINTERS, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
WORKS, NEWTON.

TO THE
GOVERNOURS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
W I G A N .

GENTLEMEN,

I GLADLY avail myself of this opportunity to record my grateful thanks for the cordial co-operation and support which I have uniformly received at your hands, in my endeavours to establish your ancient School upon a firm and satisfactory basis.

Private considerations alone prevent my doing, on this occasion, more than simply acknowledging the many acts of personal favour conferred on me, since I first came to reside among you.

I trust you may long continue to enjoy the esteem of your fellow-townsmen and friends you have so honourably acquired, and see your School, which through your exertions has assumed its present high standard of moral and intellectual training, daily attain to that perfect system, which tends to the glory of God, and to the prosperity of England, in proportion as it elevates the human character.

With every sentiment of respect,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obliged Servant,

SAMUEL DORIA.

WIGAN, 1849.

PREFACE.

THIS little work, entitled "A COMPENDIUM OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY," now presented to the Public, has been compiled during the leisure hours gained from time to time through many years of scholastic duty. It claims for itself no merit beyond enabling a youth in the lower forms of our Grammar Schools to give a locality and a mental reality to his little store of Classical reading, and thus render it really subservient to Ancient History and Chronology. Hence there is no appeal to learned disquisitions; no parade of unnecessary authorities.

The Compiler has long used a MS. copy of this work in his own school, and would have been content there only to have employed it, had the scene of his labours been confined, as heretofore, to a limited number of pupils. That they from the study of this work have readily obtained, and been able to retain, a fair knowledge of Ancient Geography, may be humbly suggested as another reason for its being thus sent forth, in the hope that it may be found equally serviceable in other schools.

It will be seen at once, that this Compilation has been made from all available sources; that the labours of Strabo, of Ptolemy, of Pomponius Mela, and especially of Cellarius Ortellius, and D'Anville, have been freely consulted, as well as the writings of Heeren and Sickler, and every modern work bearing on the subject, particularly that of Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, his master of ever honoured memory, and the whole carefully adapted to the newly-edited and singularly elaborate classical atlas of A. Findlay, which the Compiler feels it his duty to recommend in the study of this work.

It is hoped that the brief account of the labours of the early Geographers, with the accompanying diagrams, may not be unacceptable, and that the Tables of Comparative Chronology may be found subservient to the purposes of education.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

THERE can be no doubt that the agricultural wealth of Egypt would induce its priesthood, at a very early period, to turn especial attention to such practical knowledge of astronomy as would warn them to make due preparation for the rising of the waters of the Nile. From this source, experience would soon teach them, that their greatness flowed, and that the independence of the country altogether depended on the sufficiency of the deposited mud left along the valley of the river, after the waters had retired to their usual channel. To augment, therefore, this valuable source of wealth, the invention of man would readily be roused and called into action, in the formation of canals and embankments, and for the re-adjustment of landmarks obliterated by each successive inundation. From such accumulating wealth, Egypt would naturally become the corn-market of all the surrounding peoples; would maintain a permanent traffic with the Arab merchants; and thus would civilization, arising from commerce, gradually reciprocate the kind of knowledge that was requisite for the further development

of agriculture. It is easy to conceive, that charts would soon be required, and formed to carry out these purposes, rude possibly as those of the * Chinese geographers of the present day. To these, from time to time would be added the road-books, or itineraries of the Arab-trading-caravans, whose numerous companies, (the Ishmaelites of Scripture,) while traversing their boundless deserts, often with no other guide than that of the heavenly bodies, would gladly give their attention to such geographical knowledge, as would secure for them a safe and speedy termination of their perilous journeys. From the Ægyptians some degree of their learning would no doubt pass with their enterprising colonists into the countries of Europe, and such learning was not likely to be lost upon the Greeks, much less upon the Romans, even from the earliest dawn of their historical importance; a species of learning, moreover, that would aid them in their operations of war or foreign government.

The fleets of Tyre in Phœnicia, moreover, had already begun to carry on a valuable coasting-trade along the shores of the Mediterranean, *the Great Sea*, as far as Tarshish† (Tarsis or Tartess) in *Boetica, Andalusia* in Spain, in barter for their ‡ gold, silver, and tin, in mines of which Spain was extremely rich,

* We are informed by our missionaries at China, that the natives of that country when employed to draw charts, will set down the islands wherever they can most conveniently find room for them on the paper.

† Strabo quoting from Stesichörus has the following verse:
Ταρσοῦ παρὰ κήνας δαρίονας ἀγυρεῖζας. Strab. iii.

‡ Pomponius Mela, ii. 6. Pliny.

especially towards the head of the Betis: nor * did these mines cease to be advantageously worked till under the dominion of the Romans. From this circumstance, these vessels are in Scripture designated † “ships of Tarshish.” After a time, having ventured as far as the straits, they took possession of the peninsula, giving it the name Gadir, Cadiz, ‡ *the refuge*, and which soon became the entrepot of all European commerce with Ægypt through the Phœnician traders.

The Ægyptians, who agreeably to eastern custom had ever allowed the Phœnicians to hold fixed and free markets from Tyre down to the Red Sea, as well as to trade therein, upon condition of their taking their corn-supply from themselves, were not likely to allow to their commercial neighbours such an aggrandizement of wealth, without a desire to share in so lucrative a monopoly. The gold of Ophir had charms for them, equally as for the Phœnicians: and the first Ophir (gold-bearing coast) known to Job || and his friend Eliphaz, had no doubt been heard of and visited by the Ægyptians, in order to barter corn for the gold dust brought down by

* These mines are not even yet exhausted. Silver mines are still being slovenly worked in the Sierra Morena, and rich veins are often found elsewhere. Gold, silver, and copper are met with abundantly in Catalonia; but since the Vandal conquest in the fifth century, these mines have been comparatively neglected. The quicksilver mines at Almeidan in La Mancha are those to which the greatest attention has been paid of late.

† Psalm, xlvi. 7. Isaiah ii. 16.

‡ גדר Gadir, i.e. locus undique septus.

|| Job xxii. 24. Origen commenting on this passage, puts Sophira in Africa.

the torrents of Arabia. Their enterprise, however, would readily find another and a richer Ophir on the eastern coast of Africa, as they proceeded down the coast in search of traffic. The name Ophir soon came to be a fixed designation of a maritime portion of south-eastern Africa; the modern name of which *Sofala* would seem even independently to favour such an hypothesis; especially if we follow the *Greek* version and Origen, both which works have designated this Ophir, Sophir or Sophira, the Sophara of the later Greeks, and afterwards softened down to *Sofala* by the Portuguese.

That Tarshish should not be placed on the coast of * India, may be inferred from the presumption that † Jonah would not have taken ship from Joppa in the Mediterranean, to flee away to Tarshish, had it been in an eastern ocean.

Guided then by these Phœnician pilots, we read that king Solomon ‡ “had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram,” which, at stated intervals, setting out from the port of Ezion-Geber, or Eloth on the Red Sea, returned thither every three years, thus uniting the trade of the coasts of Africa and Andalusia with that of Tyre and Ægypt. They

* It has been strongly argued that there were two places of this name, and hence it has been presumed that Hiram's ships, as well as those of Psammeticus, went round the Cape of Good Hope.

Heeren, however, thinks that *Ophir* was a name for the rich south countries, that is, of Asia and Africa generally. And if Tarshish, or Tartessus is not to be understood to be the Spanish maritime station, which, however, is highly probable, then the ships of Tarshish will mean large merchant vessels like those employed in the Tarshish trade.

† Jonah, i. 3.

‡ 1 Kings x. 22.

brought back, moreover, the metals from Ophir and Spain, ivory from the tooth-coast, monkeys and * peacocks abounding in Africa, and precious stones, still objects of traffic in the markets of Benin.

This voyage to Tharshish afterwards fell into desuetude, from the jealousy exercised by the kings of Babylon against the trade of the Jews and Syrians. Still the memory of it existed, and doubtless many charts too; for we learn from † Herodotus, that Necho king of Egypt, commanded some Phœnicians, “embarking on the Red Sea, to sail round Africa, to leave the coasts of the straits of Hercules, to penetrate into the North Sea, and to bring him an account.” This they effected, and returned the third year to Ægypt by the Mediterranean. Thus did the Phœnicians, the Ægyptians, the Hebrews, and the Arabs, become our first geographers, and regularly perform the voyage round the ‡ Cape of Good Hope, which was not again discovered till near 2500 years afterwards by the Portuguese. There is, moreover, one point which || Herodotus deemed incredible, which proves

* All these articles of commerce would seem to argue strongly in favour of the notion of an eastern Tharshish.

To this it is replied, that no Tarshish is known to have existed, and this therefore supposeth that the navy of Tarshish meant merchant-vessels, as before observed. Whereas, the Phœnicians having settlements on the western coast of Africa, and Tharshish as their depot, it would seem probable that at that depot would be found the productions of the gold and ivory coast, as well as of Britain, the Cassiterides insulæ of that time.

† Herod. Melp. xlii. 1.

‡ There exists, however, no evidence of this circumnavigation, beyond the probability of it, sanctioned by the account of Herodotus.

|| *ἰσχυον ἑμὶν μὲν οὐ πιστὰ, ἀλλὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν, ὡς περιπλώοντες τὴν Λιβύην τὴν ἑλισσον ἰσχυον εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ.* Herod. Melp. xlii.

they must have crossed the line; they stated to the Ægyptians on their return, that they had seen the sun on their right hand, and therefore that the projection of their shadows at the extremity of Africa instead of falling northwards, fell southwards, a fact now well known to all.

Omitting the geographical delineation of the route of the Phœnicians round Africa, and which afterwards was utterly forgotten, the accompanying diagrams are such representations of the geographical knowledge of antiquity, as may be collected from the simple ideas of Homer and Hesiod, down to the more confused and complex ones of Strabo and Ptolemy, A.D. 150. These last, with the exception of the elongated tabular map of the German * Peutinger, published under the auspices of the emperor Theodosius the Great, "Theodosii Magni Curâ et Mandato A.D. CCCXCIII," (A.D. 393,) and still preserved in Vienna, and some few beautifully illuminated, especially that ancient MS. map of the thirteenth century, preserved in the cathedral of † Hereford, together with the charts of early voyagers, as of Scylax, Hanno, Pytheas, and Arrian, were the only ones in use, till ‡ Vasco de Gama

* The tabula Peutingeriana was found in a German monastery, and was given to Peutinger. He never published it himself; but 150 years after his death, parts of it were published at Venice, and the whole by Scheyb, in 1753 at Vienna.

A reduced fac-simile of this map, itself twenty feet long, by one foot wide, is given in an atlas of ancient geography published by A. Findlay.

† See description of this map by S. Bannister, M.A.

‡ This should be written as in the text, Vasco de Gama. Vasquez is a family name like Gonzalez, Sanchez, &c. Vasco is the christian name.

MUNDUS APUD HOMERUM, HESIODUM ET AESCHYLUM.



again doubled the Cape of Good Hope in his voyage to India, 1497, and Columbus discovered America.

There were, besides the charts, very many itineraries, in which the distances between certain places were set down at so many stadia to a day's voyage or journey. Upon comparing, however, one itinerary with another, these measurements are found to vary so much, that it is a very difficult task to compute them. Taking, however, the average of these variations, and considering the Olympic stadium as the standard, it has been computed to be equivalent to 600 * Greek feet, or 625 Roman feet. Considering, moreover, how generally ignorant the ancient geographers were of the form of the world, we cannot but be surprised at the accuracy of their measurements and computations.

The simplest idea that could be formed of the figure of the earth, may readily be considered from the notion any one entertains, when standing on a plain, where the vision is no where interrupted, and bounded only by the sensible horizon. If now this plain be conceived to be extended on every side, till at length it should terminate in a boundless ocean of impenetrable darkness, this would seem to be the first and natural idea that would be entertained of the figure of the world.

Such we find to have been the notions of Homer, Hesiod, and even Æschylus, who borrowed from them. Agreeably too with this idea, we find that these authors placed in the borders of this world such

* The only work we have of undoubted authority on Greek and Roman weights and measures, is by Dr. R. Hussey, C.C.C., Oxf. According to him, the Olympic stade is 606 feet, 9 inches, English. Sect. 13.

imaginary beings as the snake-haired Gorgons, the Cimmerii, or the Hyperborei, who never saw the light of the sun; the * Arimaspi, a people having but one huge central eye; the † Pigmæi, *dwarfs, &c.* Then again, their knowledge of the motions of the heavenly bodies would be, if possible, more fanciful than their uncouth geographical ideas, as that the sun (Phœbus) rose, and the stars and planets, from the eastern ocean, and set in the western; contriving to be at their proper eastern stations next day; and that the vault of heaven rested upon some stupendous mountains.

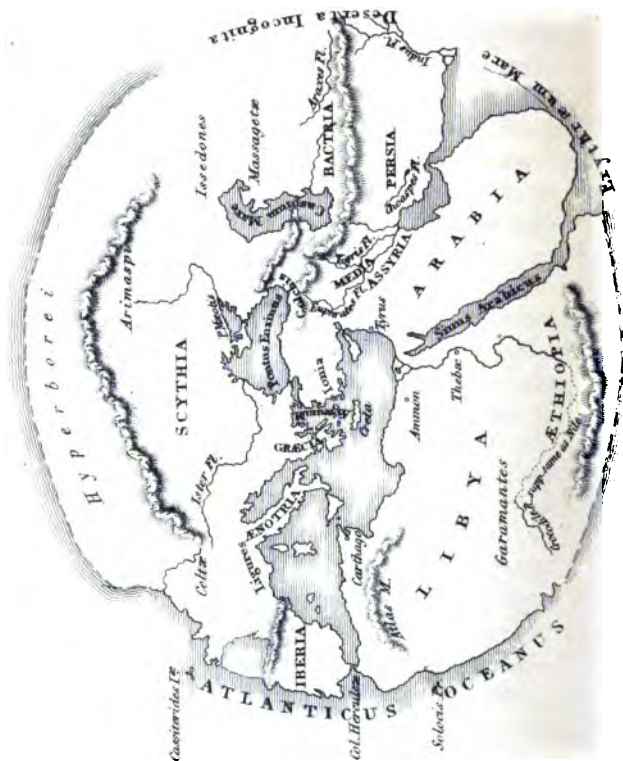
Thales of Miletus, B.C. 594, first taught the Greeks the advantages accruing to navigation from the knowledge of the polar star, and also the rotundity of the world.

Anaximander, his disciple, B.C. 547, reduced the doctrine of his master to practice; and, with his pupils, is said to have produced, if not the first terrestrial globe, but in a cylindrical form, at least maps of it. And though Anaximenes, of the same Ionic school, fell back upon the plain figure of the earth, and that the stars were fixed in the firmament like nails, yet Pythagoras, B.C. 539, taught, in his Italian school, not only the ideas of Thales, but that the earth revolved round the sun. This truth, however, was rejected as absurd, and contrary to the senses; nor did it gain any real credence till again more fully investigated by Copernicus.

* Æsch. Prom. 824.

† Hom. iii. 6. *Πυγμαῖοι* so called from *πυγμή*, a span; thus in Ezek. xxvii. 11. *the Gammadim* there mentioned as a people of Phœnicia, from the Hebrew *Gammad*, a cubit, are in the Vulgate called *Pigmæi*.

MUNDUS APUD HERODOTUM.



In the mean time Herodotus, (*commonly designated the father of history) B.C. 450, and other travellers, began to add to the geographical knowledge of countries and places, both by personal travel, and the hearsay investigation of travelling merchants.

Aristotle, B.C. 340, had so elongated the world, that he fancied the eastern coast of India and the country of Seres were over against the western coast of Spain. This idea induced afterwards the happy mistake of Columbus, who fancied that he should more readily reach †India by sailing westwards: hence the islands he first discovered off America were designated the West Indies.

Erastosthenes the successor of Euclid, and librarian of Ptolemy Euergetes, B.C. 225, first attempted to lay down systematically, on a chart of the earth, the position of places measured from a central line passing through Rhodes, and by regular parallels of latitude. He also undertook to calculate the number of stadia that would encircle the globe, and had the honour of coming very near to the truth.

To accomplish this, a †well was dug at Syene on the confines of Ægypt and Æthiopia, lying immediately under the tropic of Cancer, and was found to be illumined equally in every part on the noon of the

* Not properly the father, though the first whose writings have come down to us. The long account of the earlier historians and of their works, quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, is to be found in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. 79, 216, &c.

† Even to the day of his death he was firmly persuaded that he had touched the continent of Asia, when on his first voyage he reached Cuba.—Andr. Bernaldez *Hist. de los Reyes Catolicos*, cap. 123.

‡ Plin : ii. 63. Humboldt's *Cosmos*, vol. ii. 536, &c.

solstice. It was also known that gnomons erected at a distance of 150 stadia cast no * shadow. On the same day at Alexandria, supposed then to be under the same meridian, at the noon of the solstice the shadow cast by a perpendicular gnomon erected in a hollow hemisphere was carefully observed. Eratosthenes found this shadow to measure the fiftieth part of the circumference of the hemisphere; hence the distance of the zenith of Syene from the zenith of Alexandria would be the same portion of the sun's course in the heavens; therefore the distance of Syene from Alexandria (computed to be 5000 stadia) would be a fiftieth part of the circumference of the earth, thus ascertained to be 250,000 stadia, 10,416 leagues, 16 stadia,† a wonderful computation, considering the error of 3° in the deviation of the meridians of Syene and Alexandria.

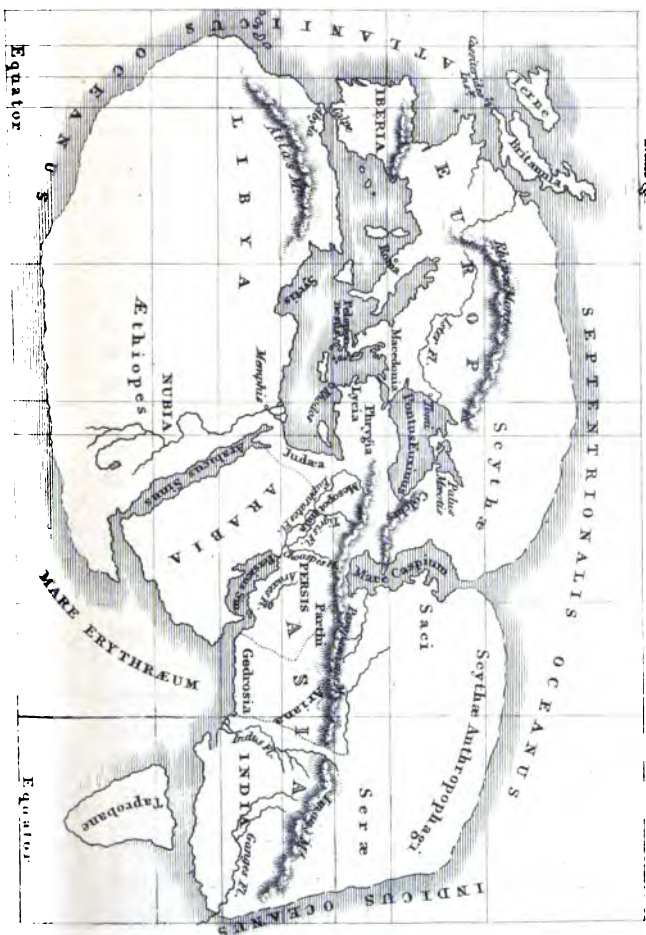
Passing now to the Romans, necessity alone drove them to the study of geography. Hence it was that Scipio Africanus employed the Greek Polybius, B.C. 140, in visiting and making charts of the coast of Africa. The survey instituted B.C. 122, caused obelisks to be erected along the lines of the principal Roman roads, on which were deeply engraven the computed distances of places from each other and from Rome. According to Plutarch, this plan was adopted throughout the whole extent of the Roman empire, which tended very much to give a character to their geographical knowledge. This idea was

* Umbras nusquam flectente Syene. Luc. Phar. ii. 587.

† Humboldt calls this measurement by Eratosthenes, *Hel-lenic*, since a very ancient Chaldean determination of the magnitude of a degree in camels' paces is not improbable.—Chasles sur l'Astron. Ind. et Chald.

MUNDUS APUD ERATOSTHEMUM.

Tabula 1^a



further carried out according to Pliny, and an extensive survey and plan of the whole empire mapped down and exhibited in the portico of Agrippa.

Strabo the geographer, A.D. 25, following somewhat in the steps of Anaximander, and confusing this notion with the absolute distances of places as laid down in the geographical Roman surveys, argued that the length of the habitable world was double its breadth. This notion gained ground to such an extent as to cause much error, and introduced the terms *latitude* breadth, and *longitude length*, with reference to this absurd idea.

At length Claudius Ptolemy, also of Alexandria, A.D. 150, under the auspices of Antoninus Pius, after spending many years in collecting the labours of all previous geographers, and comparing them with the pile of Roman itinerary maps, published his geography. In this we find he had somewhat rectified the errors of Strabo, and added very much to the well-digested information obtained from living authors, and the more enlightened merchants who traded especially along the coast of Africa. Hence we find that the geographical knowledge exhibited by him with regard to Africa and Ægypt is very great. India of course was still an almost unknown region; and so continued till in after ages, adventurers stepping aside from the track of Vasco de Gama and Columbus, and urged by an enterprising thirst after knowledge, attempted, even at the peril of their lives, to explore the remote regions of the earth, and so finally circumnavigated the globe.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE geographical knowledge of the ancients did not extend into Europe far beyond the peninsulas of Greece, Italy, and Spain.

The mountain-chains of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Carpathians, though not continuous, served as natural barriers between the northern barbarians and the more civilized inhabitants of southern Europe: whilst, in northern Europe, the page of ancient classical literature has preserved to us little beyond the names of savage hordes, as they were visited at first by the Phœnician, afterwards by the Greek traders, and finally by the enterprising and conquering legions of consular and imperial Rome.

The Greeks and Romans indeed, from whose writings our geographical knowledge is principally drawn, to whose literature we are so deeply indebted, and with which, therefore, we have most to do, had but a very imperfect knowledge of only three divisions of the world—Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Under the general name of Scandinavia, they comprehended all the countries north of Germany, *Denmark, Sweden, and Norway*; and north of the Black Sea, the whole extent of country called Sarmatia, *Russia*, was equally unknown to them.

All the country, north of the Caspian Sea, they

included under the general name of Scythia intra Imāum, and Scythia extra Imāum, *i. e.*, (Scythia on either side of Mount Imāus), *the Himmel of Thibet.*

Further eastward, they had a confused notion of an extensive country called Serica, *the north-western part of China*, but only as a continuation of Scythia.

India they knew as far as the Ganges, and make mention of a nation called Sinæ, *a part of Cochin-China*: and in Africa they had a more certain knowledge of the kingdoms adjacent to the Mediterranean sea, and the banks of the Nile, than ourselves.

The nations of Europe, in the order of their historical importance, were Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, the British Islands, Germany, and the countries bordering on the Danube.

GRÆCIA.

THE whole of Greece in very early times, even before Apis, a Pelasgic adventurer, passed over into the Peloponese, was known under the general name* Pelasgia. It was afterwards usually called Hellas, and its inhabitants Hellēnes; which term, however, excluded the people of Macedōnia and Epīrus, countries to the north of Greece; although the poets constantly used the name of any one of its tribes for the whole body of the nation.

Thus† Homer calls the people collectively and individually Achæi, Dānāi, or Argīvi, and ‡ Hel-

* Τῆς νῦν Ἑλλάδος, πρότερον δὲ Πελασγίης καλουμένης.—Herod. ii. 56.

† Thucyd. i. 3.

‡ Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῖντο καὶ Ἕλληνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί. Hom. Il. ii. 684.

lōnes but once, and then only to designate a portion of Thessaly.

Even the Romans did not recognise the name Græcia; but after the conquest of it, they called the northern part Macedonia, and the southern Achaia. The people of certain portions of the country obtained also the distinctive names of Iōnes, the principal seat of which was Attica; Dōres, who settled in the Peloponese; and Ædōles, who took possession of the plains of Thessaly; all of the great Pelasgic migration.

Greece may be divided into three parts:—

1st. Northern Greece.

2nd. Central Greece, or Hellas.

3rd. Southern Greece, or Peloponnēsus.

Northern Greece, extending from the Cambūnian mountains to the chains of Cēta and Pindus, comprised the two countries Thessālia on the east, and Epīrus on the west.

The seas and gulfs bounding northern Greece, were on the east the Mare Ægēum, *the Archipelago*, the Sinus Maliacus, *the gulf of Zeiton*, and the Sinus Pagasæus or Pelasgicus, *the gulf of Volo*. On the west, were the Ionium Mare, *the gulf of Venice*, and the Sinus Ambracius, *the gulf of Arta*.

Thessaly included the following districts—Æsti-æōtis, of which the chief cities were Gomphi, *Stagous*, and Azorus.

Pelasgiōtis, the principal city of which was Larissa.

Thessaliōtis, * famed for the skill in magic to which the inhabitants pretended, with its chief city

* Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis

Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus?

Hor. Od. i. 27.

Pharsālus, the memorable scene of the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey, B. C. 48, in which Cæsar obtained the empire of the Roman world.

Phthiōtis, of which Pheræ was the capital, situated near the lake Boëbēis, and celebrated as the place of Apollo's* exile.

The foreland of Magnesia, with a city of the same name, which contained also Iolchos the country of Jason.

The other districts were Perrhæbia, Aperantia, Dolōpia, Æniānia, and Piëria, the fabled birth-place of the Muses, whence they were called †Piërides.

The principal mountains of Thessaly were the chains of Cēta and Pindus, the Cambunian mountains, together with the mountain-ranges of Pēlion, Ossa, Othrys, and Olympus,‡ the fabled residence of the Gods. The rivers of Thessaly were known under the names of the Sperchiūs, and the Peneus, *the Salamprias*, which, with its numerous tributary streams, flowing through the beautiful valley of Tempe, rendered this valley proverbial among the ancients for any delightful retreat.

Epīrus, now part of *Albania*, comprised the districts of Molossia, the chief city of which was || Do-dōna, celebrated for its oracular oaks; Thesprōtia,

* Cynthius Admeti vaccas pavisse Pheræas
Fertur. Ov. Art. Am. ii. 238.

† Pieridum vates, non tua turba, sumus.—Ov. Am. i. 6.

‡ Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat Divūm pater atque hominum rex
Sidream in sedem. Virg. Æn. x. 1.

|| ————cum jam glandes atque arbuta sacræ
Deficerent silvæ, et victum Dodona negaret.
Virg. Georg. i. 149.

with its capital Pandōsia; Chaōnia, the principal city of which was Phœnice, *Chimera*, * famous as being the place of conference between Philip and P. Sempronius the pro-consul, with its sea-ports of Oricum, and Buthrōtum; and Ambrācia, with a city of the same name.

The chief rivers of Epīrus, the Cocȳtus, and the Achēron, the overflow of which formed the Acherūsia Palus, were supposed to have outlets into the infernal regions.

Off the northern coast of Epīrus, was the mountainous promontory of Acro-Ceraunium,† the terror of ancient mariners.

CENTRAL GREECE.

CENTRAL GREECE, or Hellas, comprised eight countries, Acarnānia, Ætōlia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Bœōtia, Attica, and Megāris.

The seas and gulfs that bound central Greece, were, on the west, the Ionium Mare, with the Ambracius Sinus; on the south, the Sinus Corinthiacus, *the gulf of Lepanto*, containing also the Sinus Crissæus, *the bay of Salone*; and the Sinus Sarōnicus, *the gulf of Egina*; on the east, the Eurīpus, *the Negropont*, and the Sinus Maliacus, *the gulf of Zeiton*.

Acarnania, *Carnia*, contained the cities of Æniadæ and Actium, *Azio*, memorable for the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus, which decided the fate of the Roman world, B.C. 31, and formed

* Liv. xxix. 12.

† Infames scopulos Acro-Ceraunia. Hor. Od. i. 3.

the subject of an ode* of Horace. The principal river of Acarnania was the Achelōus, the *Aspro Potamo*, which in one part of its course separated this country from Ætolia.

Off the north-western coast was Leucădia, *Santa Maura*, formerly a peninsula named † Neritos, where was a temple of Apollo built on the precipitous rock, called the Lovers' Leap, from which the poetess Sappho, among many others, is reported to have thrown herself.

Ætolia, *Vlakhia*, the north-western part of which was called Amphilochia, contained the cities Argos, denominated Amphilōchium, to distinguish it from Argos of Argōlis in the Peloponese, and the towns of Thermus and Calydon, the birth-place of Meleager, and the scene of the ‡ Calydonian boar-hunt, so beautifully described by Ovid.

The rivers of Ætolia were the Achelōus before mentioned, and the Evēnus, the *Fidari*.

Doris, called also Tetrapōlis from its four cities, Acyphas, Erinēum, Cytinēum, and Boium, confederated for mutual support, sent forth at different periods many colonies.

Its river was the Pindus, a tributary stream of the Cephisus.

Locris, which in very early times formed, with parts of Doris and Phocis, one continuous country, was afterwards entirely divided between the three people, the Locri Ozōlæ, the Locri Opuntii, and the Locri Epicnemidii.

* Hor. Od. i. 37.

† Neritos ardua saxis. Virg. Æn. iii. 271.

‡ Ovid. Met. viii. 260.

The Locri Ozōlæ, so called from a memphitic vapour fabled to arise from the poisoned arrows of Herculēs, said to have been buried by Philoctētes, or more properly from the stagnant waters of the neighbouring marshes, had for their cities Amphissa, and Naupactus, *Lepanto*, a celebrated naval station.

The Locri Opuntii received their name from their chief city Opus; and the Locri Epicnemidii from the promontory of Cnēmis; their chief city was Thrōnium.

At the extreme northern part was the famous pass of Thermopŷlæ (Θέρμαι πύλαι, *hot springs*) situated, on the Sinus Maliacus. According to * Herodōtus, at the narrowest part of this pass, there is only room for one carriage; and as the single foot-path across the mountains was precipitous and winding, this pass was always considered as the gate of Greece. Here Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans effectually opposed Xerxes and the Persian host for three days, until Epialtes a Thessalian having betrayed the foot-path over Mount Ceta, Leonidas and his devoted men perished except two.

Phocis, watered by the Cephissus, contained the cities of Delphi, *Castri*, where was the celebrated oracular temple of Apollo, Crissa which gives its name to the Crissæus Sinus, and Elateia, *Elephta*.

At Delphi the Amphictyonic Council, founded probably by Amphictyon, a son of Helēnus, about 1140 B. C., met in the spring and autumn, but sometimes at Thermopŷlæ; and every fifth year were held the Pythian games, instituted to commemorate the destruction of the serpent Python by the arrows of Apollo.

* Ἡ εἰσόδος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα—ἀμαξίτης μόνος. τῶν δὲ θερμοπυλίων τὸ μὲν ὄρος—ἄβατιν τε καὶ ἀπέκρημον.—Herod. vii. 176.

Here was also the peninsula named * Anticyra, as well as the town near Mount Ceta, both famous for hellebore, which the ancients deemed an infallible antidote for madness.

In Phocis was the famed Mount Parnassus, the two summits of which overshadowed the city Delphi: at the foot of the mountain was the fountain Castalius, whence the Muses were called Castalides: the other mountains were Ceta and Cnemis.

In the pass of Daulis, on the confines of Bœotia, Laius, king of Thebes, was killed unknowingly by his son Œdipus, as related by Sophocles, in his tragedy the Œdipus Tyrannus.

Bœotia, *Livadia*, a mountainous and marshy, but very fruitful country, contained the greatest number of states, i. e., cities claiming their independence, and each having its own surrounding territory.

The principal of these were Thebæ, on the Ismœnus, said to have been founded by † Cadmus, and the scene of the sufferings of Œdipus; Platæa, *Kokla*, memorable for the defeat of the Persians under Mardonius, by the Grecian combined forces commanded by Pausanias and Aristeides, B. C. 479; Leuctra, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 371; Coronæa and Chæroneia, *Krapena*, near the lake Copais, at which places the Athenians were defeated by Agesilaus, king of Sparta, B. C. 394, and by Philip king of Macedon, B. C. 338.

* Danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris:

Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.—Hor. Sat. ii. 3. 83: So Pers. iv. 16.

† Cadmus was Cham. The arrival of this person in Greece is the origin of the Hellenic state of Thebes, its great city, its Acropolis or Cadmea, and its laws and institutes.—Nimrod iii. 134.

The other cities of Bœotia were Aulis, Lebādēa, where was the famous oracular cave of Trophōnius, Potniæ, Ascra the birth-place of Hesiod,* and Orōpus, all celebrated in the historical records of ancient Greece. The Asōpus, the Cephīsus, and the Permessus,† were the streams which irrigated Bœotia: the fountains of Hippocrēne and ‡ Aganippe at the foot of Mount Helicon, the southern extremity of the Parnassian ridge, have given a peculiar celebrity to this country, as a favourite resort of the Muses and the Graces.

Attica was watered by the ||crystal streams of the Ilissus and the Cephīsus, between which stood the illustrious city of Athēnæ, *Athens*, the capital both of ancient and modern Greece. It was connected to its celebrated harbours, Munychia, § Piræus, and Phalērum, which was walled round on the sea-side, by two walls six miles and a-half long, sixty feet high, and broad enough for two waggons to pass each other. Besides these, the whole of ¶ Athens was surrounded by a wall, which formed an irregular circuit of 148 stadia, or about 20 miles.

Athens was situated in a plain, interrupted by several hills of limestone, on the largest of

* — hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ;
Ascraeo quos ante seni. Virg. Ec. vi. 69.

† Tum canit errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum;
Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis.
Virg. Ec. vi. 64.

‡ Dicite, quæ fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes
Grata Medusæi signa tenetis equi.—Ov. Fast. v. 7.

|| Τοῦ ἀλλινίου τ' ἀπὸ Κηφισοῦ ποταμοῦ —Eur. Med. 831.

§ Æschin. Fals. leg. 51. 25. ¶ Thucyd. Arnold. ii. 13.

which stood the citadel or Acrōpōlis, ἀκρὰ πόλις, around which was spread the city.

The famous temple of Minerva, called the Parthēnon, on the summit of this hill, contained the colossal statue of that goddess, the work of the sculptor Phidias, under the patronage of Pericles. Around the Acrōpōlis, on other smaller hills, were the celebrated court of Areopāgus, Ἄρειος πάγος (*Mars'-hill*); the Pnyx, where the crowding people so often heard with delight the harangues of Pericles and Demosthēnes. Here also were the temple of Bacchus, where the tragic contests were held on the festivals of that god; and the Forum in the Ceramīcus, or *pottery-ground*, the burial place of all who fell honourably in battle. Hence a road led to the Academīa, having on the east the house of Plato, and the hill Colōnos, the scene of the beautiful tragedy of the Œdīpus Colonēus of Sophocles.

Over the other parts were scattered the hamlets of Eleusis, where the Eleusinian * mysteries in honour of Ceres and Proserpine were celebrated; of Decelēa, and Thrīæ, giving its name to the Thriasian plain; and Marāthon, still preserving its name immortalized by the defeat of the Persian army by the Athenians and Platæans under the command of Miltiādes, September 28th, B. C. 490.

The principal mountains of Attīca were the † Hymettus, famous for its honey; Pentēlicus for its marble quarries; Laurīum, for its silver-mines; and the head-land of Sunīum, where was a temple

* Hor. Od. iii. 2.

† Dulcique senex * vicinus Hymetto.—Juv. xiii. 185.

* [scilicet Socrates.]

of Minerva; which, from some columns still existing, is now called *Capo Colonne*.

Megāris, separated from Bœotia by the mountain range Cithæron, had for its principal city Megāra, with its sea-port Nisæa, on the Sinus Saronicus. This was a busy and industrious trading state, and was ever deeply interested in the welfare of Grecian independence.

SOUTHERN GREECE.

THE peninsula of Peloponnesus, Πέλοπος νῆσος (Pelop's island), now the *Morëa*, so designated from its numerous mulberry-trees, anciently called *Ægialëa*, from *Ægialeus*, *Apia* from *Apis*, and *Pelasgia* from *Pelasgus*, its ancient kings, contained the countries Corinthia, Achaia, Argolis, Lacônia, Messēnia, Elis and Arcadia. The seas and gulfs that bounded Peloponnesus were, on the north, the Sinus Corinthiacus, *the gulf of Lepanto*; on the east, the Sinus Saronicus, *the gulf of Egina*, the Sinus Argolicus, *the gulf of Nauplia*, and the Myrtōum Mare; on the south the Sinus Laconicus, *the gulf of Colokythia*, and the Sinus Messeniacus, *the gulf of Calamata*; and on the west, the Ionium Mare, and the Sinus Cyparissius, *the gulf of Arcadia*.

Corinthia, comprising also the district of Sicŷonia, supposed to be the most ancient kingdom of Greece, contained the cities of Sicŷon, *Basilico*, and Corinth, *Corito*, anciently called Ephŷre, with its * two seas,

* ————— bimarisque Corinthi
Mœnia. Hor. Od. i. 7.

and ports Lechæum, and Cenchrææ, *Kenkri*. Here were celebrated every third year the Isthmian games, in honour of Neptune. The only hill of celebrity was the Acro-Corinthus, on which stood the citadel.

Achaia contained the cities of Dymæ, Patræ, where was a temple containing a celebrated gilded ivory statue of Diana; and Pellène.

Achaia was watered and rendered exceedingly fertile by the numerous mountain-streams descending from the high ridges of Arcadia, none of which however were of any note.

The mountain range of Erymanthus, covered with its * dark woods, was on the confines of Achaia, Elis, and Arcadia.

Argölis, a mountainous foreland, opposite to Attica, with which it forms the Sinus Saronicus, contained the cities of Argos, *Argo*, Mycenæ, *Krabata*, the royal city of Agamemnon; Træzène, called also Posidonia, in honour of Ποσειδών Neptune; and Epidaurus,† celebrated for its worship of Æsculapius, to whom the serpent being sacred is thence styled Epidaurian.

The other cities of Argölis were Nemæa, famed for the Nemean games, instituted in honour of the victory gained by Hercules over the Nemean lion, celebrated in the first and third year of every Olympiad; Træzène, the scene of the Hippolytus of Euripides; Lerna, celebrated as the place where Hercules destroyed the Lernæan hydra; and Nauplia, *Napoli*, on the Sinus Saronicus, the naval station of the Argives.

* Nigris aut Erymanthi silvis.—Hor. Od. i. 21.

† Aut serpens Epidaurius.—Hor. Sat. i. 3. 27.

The Ināchus was the only stream of note in Argolis.

On the Mons Arachnæus was lighted one of the beacon-fires, by the glare of which the capture of Troy was announced in Greece on the same night it was taken, so graphically depicted by * Æschylus.

At the south-eastern extremity of Argolis, was the promontory of Scyllæum.

Lacōnia contained, besides its principal city, Sparta, or Lacedæmōn, situated on the Eurōtas, on the banks of which flourished the † bay and the laurel, the towns of Amŷclæ, *Sclavo-Corio*, famous for its hunting-dogs, and as being the birth-place of Castor and Pollux, and Sellāsia a fortress-town, which commanded the principal pass that led to the plains of Sparta.

The mountains of Laconia were the continuous range of Taygētus, running nearly north and south, and separating this country from Messenia, celebrated by ‡ Virgil for the bacchanalian orgies held there by Lacedæmonian women; the head-land of || Malëa, *Cape St. Angelo*; and Tænārus, *Cape Ma-*

* ———— Ἰὼν Ἰσχυρὸν, Ἰὼν ἀφίκετο

Ἀραχναῖον ἀίπρος, &c. Æsch. Agam. 272, &c.

Mr. Coleridge has given us a beautiful and poetic description of "The Beacon Lights," that announced the approach of the formidable Armada.

† Audūt Eurotas, jussitque ediscere lauros. Virg. Ecl. vi. 83.

‡ ———— Virginibus bacchata Lacænis

Taygeta. Virg. Georg. i. 488.

|| Maleæque sequacibus undis. Virg. Æn. v. 193.

tapan, one of the fabled entrances to the infernal regions.

The banks of the mountain-stream of the Eurōtas, which about the city of Sparta almost shut up the river by their height, fall off into slopes at the lower part of the stream, and render the surrounding plain one of the most fertile in Greece.

Messenia, the capital of which was Messēne, contained also the frontier cities Ithōme and Ira, which became famous during the wars between the Lacedæmonians and the Messenians.

The other towns were Methōne off the western coast, and Pylos, *Navarino*. This last city lays claim to the honour of being the royal city of Nestor, whom Homer has represented as the most perfect of his heroes.

Messenia was watered by the Pamisus, and its numerous tributary mountain-streams, which gave such fertility to the valley and to the Steniclarian plain through which they ran, that the whole district obtained the name of Macaria, from μάχαρ, *happy*.

The mountains of Messenia were Ithōme and Ægåleus.

Elis, comprising the territory of Triphylia, contained the cities of Elis, *Palæopoli* the capital; Olympia on the Alphēus, and Cyllēne. There were also two other towns named Pylos, each of which disputed with the Messenian Pylos, the honour of being the birth-place of Nestor.

Near Olympia formerly stood the far-famed city Pisa. Here, in the celebrated temple of the Olympian Jupiter, was the colossal statue of that God, (the master-piece of Phidīas;) in whose honour, every

fifth year, were celebrated those games, to conquer at which before assembled Greece was deemed the highest honour which man could attain. Hence the conquerors at the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian, and Nemean games, who lived in the age of Pindar, B.C. 470, have been immortalized by his verse. These games, though of much earlier origin, were restored and remodelled 776 B.C. which date serves as the epoch of Grecian chronology.

The rivers of Elis were the celebrated Alphēus, and the Peneus.

Arcădia, situated in the centre of Peloponnēsus, was the pastoral country of the poets, and the fabled residence of *Pan, and all the other sylvan deities.

The chief city of Arcadia was Megalopōlis, the birth-place of Polybius the historian. The other towns were Mantinēa, *Palæopoli*, where the Theban general Epaminondas lost his life in the memorable victory he obtained over the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 363; Tegēa the favourite resort of Pan, and the birth-place of the celebrated Atalanta; Orchomēnus, and Phigalēa, the inhabitants of which district were called Parrhasii, from the name of their founder Parrhāsus a reported son of Jupiter.

Cush the son of Ham is said to have been born immediately upon leaving the ark, hence it is not idly said by †Ovid and Statius, that the Assyrian

* Pan etiam Arcadiâmecum si judice certet. Virg. Ec. iv. 58.

† Orta prior Lunâ de se si creditur ipsi

A magno tellus Arcade nomen habet. Ov. Fast. i. 469.

Arcades huic veteres, astris Lunâque priores

Agmina fida datâ.

Stat. Theb. iv. 275.

Courds* or Arcādes of the Peloponese, the descendants of Cush were proseleni, *προσέληνοι*, *born before the moon*; for their progenitor was really born several hours before the moon or the stars began to shine.†

The chief river of Arcadia was the Alphēus, *the Alpheo*, fabled to pass under the sea, and mingle its untainted waters with the fountain of Arethūsa, in the island of Ortygiā, off the coast of Sicily.‡ Its tributaries were the Ladon, the Erymanthus, and the Stympḥālus, with a lake of the same name, fabled as the residence of the Harpies, whence they were driven by Zethes and Calais, the Argonauts. They are said to have been destroyed by Hercules.

Its mountains were the Mænālus, whence pastoral poetry was designated || Mænalian; and the woody ranges of Lycæus, and Erymanthus, the peculiar residence of Pan and his companions. Mount Cyllene, on the northern boundary, was celebrated as the birth-place of Mercury, hence called § Cyllēnius.

Above Thessaly and Epīrus was Macedonia, and to the east of Macedonia was Thrace. These countries were never allowed by the true Greeks to have a common origin with themselves; but as the history of these people was closely identified with that

* The Arcadian name is Assyrian, "le plurier de *Curd* est *Arcad*." Herbelot in voc. *Curd*.

† Nimrod, vol. i. 171.

‡ ——— Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis amnem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare: qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.

Virg. *Æn.* iii. 694.

|| Incipe Mænaliōs mecum, mea tibia, versus. Virg. *Ec.* viii.

§ Tali Cyllenius ore locutus. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 276.

of Greece, the geography of those countries may now be treated of.

Macedonia and Thrace were bounded on the west by the Mare Hadriaticum, *the gulf of Venice*; on the north by the Hæmus-chain; on the east by the Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea*; and on the south by Epîrus, Thessalia, the Sinus Thermaicus, *the gulf of Saloniki*, the Sinus Strymonicus, *the gulf of Cortessa*, the Ægeum Mare, *the Archipelago*, the Hellespontus, *the Straits of the Dardanelles*, the Propontis, *the Sea of Marmora*, and the Thracius Bosphorus, *the Straits of Constantinople*. The Hellespont is fabled to have received its name from *Helle, the sister of Phryxus, who was drowned there: here also Leander was drowned while swimming from Abydos during the night, to visit his affianced bride Hero, who was a priestess in the temple of Venus at Sestos, on the opposite shore.

Macedonia, the western coast of which was properly a part of Illyricum, *Albania*, was occupied by numerous tribes; the principal of these were the Pæōnes on the north; the Sintii on the east; the Æmāthii and the Mygdōnes on the south, and the Illyricæ Gentes on the western shores.

The principal towns of Macedonia were the royal city Pella, *Allah Kilissa*, on the river Æstræus; Pydna, *Kitra*, on the Haliacmon, the boundary torrent between Macedonia and Thessaly, where the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, defeated Perseus, the last king of Macedon, B.C. 168, and afterwards

* Hence also, Byron, in "The Bride of Abydos,"

The wind was high on Helle's wave, &c.

reduced Macedonia to the form of a Roman province. The other towns in the district of *Æmāthia*, were *Beræa*, *Cara Vecchia*, and *Thessalonica*, *Saloniki*, the name given to *Thermæ* by Philip, after his conquest over the Thessalians, both well known from the Epistles of St. Paul. At *Thessalonica*, a noted resort of strangers from all quarters, St. * Paul established his second European church, chiefly among the Gentiles, A. D. 51.

In the district of *Chalcidice* were *Potidæa* and *Olynthus*, both celebrated during the wars between Philip and the Athenians, and in the orations of *Demosthenes*. The other towns were *Ægæ* or *Ædessa*, the burial-place of the kings of Macedonia, and *Heraclæa*.

On the coast of *Illyria* were *Apollonia* and *Epidamnus*, afterwards called *Dyrrachium*, the usual place of the disembarkation of the Romans when passing from *Brundisium* in Italy into Macedonia.

In the district *Pieria*, at the southern extremity of Macedonia, on the *Thermaicus Sinus*, was the little mountainous hamlet of *Pimplæa*, and the fountain *Libēthra*, whence the Muses were called *Piērides*, *Pimplēides*, or *Libēthrīdes*. †

The chief rivers of Macedonia were the *Haliacmon*, the *Azius* with its tributaries, and the *Strymon*, which separated it from Thrace.

The principal mountains were the boundary-chains of *Orbēlus*, and *Rhōdōpe* on the north; the *Cambrunian* and *Olympus* on the south; and *Mount Athos*, *Monte Santo*, situated on the southern penin-

* Acts xvii. 4.

† *Nymphæa*, *noster Amor*, *Libethrides*. Virg. Ecl. vii. 21.

sula Actē, ever memorable as having been separated from the mainland by Xerxes, to obtain a passage for his fleet, and thus save it from doubling the dangerous promontory of Acro-Athos.

Thracia, *Roumelia*, comprised the tribes of the Bessi, and the Odrȳsæ in the centre; the Astæ in the east; the Pæti, the Bistōnes, and the Edōnes, with the Chersonēsus in the west and south.

The people of Thrace obtained among the *poets a sad notoriety for drunkenness.

The entire sea-coast of Thrace, as well as of Macedonia, was occupied by Grecian colonies, which claimed to be independent, even up to the time when the whole became a Roman province under the emperor Claudius.

The chief city of Thrace was Byzantium, which afterwards received the name of Constantinople from Constantine the Great, when he made it the seat of the eastern empire, A.D. 330. It is called *Estamboul*, (ἐς τὴν πόλιν) by the Turks, who, under Mahomet II., took it by storm, A.D. 1453. Another famous city was Adrianopōlis, *Adrianople*, formerly called Orestis, as being the place where, in the waters of the Hebrus, on which it is situated, Orestes was purified from the pollution of the murder of his mother. The other places of celebrity were Abdēra on the southern coast, the birth-place of the philosopher Democritus; Sestos on the Hellespont, from which place to Abydos, on the Asiatic coast, Xerxes built his bridge of boats, and † Salmydessus on the Pon-

* Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis
Pugnare Thracum est. Hor. Od. i. 27.

† Τραχίλια πόντου Σαλμυθυσία γνάθος
Ἐχθρόξινος ναύταισι, μητρὶά νῆων. Æsch. Prom. 726.

tus Euxinus, notorious for the shipwrecks occasioned by the dangerous reefs of rocks that ran out far into the sea.

The district of Edōnes contained the cities of Amphipōlis on the Strȳmon, at the foot of Mons Pangæus, and Philippi; the former, founded by a colony of Athenians under Agnon, son of Nicias, was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and the Spartans; the latter was the scene of the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Augustus and Antony, B.C. 42. * Horace, a tribune in the conquered army, alludes to this in an ode congratulating his friend on his safe return.

At Philippi St. Paul planted the first European church, A.D. 51, to which he was ever peculiarly attached.

The whole of this district at one time belonged to Macedonia, and is often so spoken of in the † Acts of the Apostles; it is uncertain at what time it was appended to Thrace.

The rivers of Thrace were the Hebrus, with its tributaries, which ran throughout the country; and the little stream of the Ægos potāmos, (ἄγος ποταμός, the Goats' river,) in the Chersonese, where the Athenian fleet was totally defeated by Lysander, B. C. 405, which terminated the Peloponnesian war.

In Thrace were the mountain-chains of Hæmus and Rhodōpe, the retreat of the musician and poet Orpheus; at the mouth of the Thracian Bospōrus,

* Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi, relictâ non bene parmula. Hor. Od. ii. 7. 9.

† And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of Macedonia, and a colony.—Acts xvi. 12.

were some well known rocks called the Cyaneæ, or * Symplegades, which were fabled to close and crush ships passing between them.

THE GRECIAN ISLANDS.

THE Grecian Islands in the Ionian Sea were the following :

Corcÿra, *Corfu*, with a capital of the same name, a Corinthian colony, is memorable for having given rise to the Peloponnesian wars. Under the name of Phæacia, it is celebrated by † Homer for the gardens of its king Alcinous.

Leucadia, with a city of the same name, (see *Acarnania*.)

Ithæca, *Thiaki*, a small rocky island, which Homer has immortalized in the person of its king Ulysses.

Cephalenia, or Same, *Cephalonia*, anciently Schæria, with a city of the same name; below which was Zacynthus, *Zante*, with its town at the foot of the wood-crested mountain Elātus, which formed a conspicuous object to ‡ mariners. Below this, were the islands the Strophades, *Strivali*, the fabled habitation of the Harpies, when driven from Stÿmphālus. ||

* Euripid. Med. 2.

† — οὐ μὲν γάρ τι ἰοικότα τοῖσι τέτυκται
Δάματα Φαιήκων, Δίος δόμος Ἀλκινόοιο
Ἥρῃες.

Hom. Od. vi. 301.

‡ Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthus.

Virg. Æn. iii. 270.

Δουλιχίῳ τὲ Σάμῃ τὲ καὶ ὑλήεντι Ζακύνθῳ. Hom. Od. i. 246.

|| Arcadiæ volucres Stymphala colentes. Lucr. v. 32.

In the Mediterranean sea, below Peloponnesus, was Cythëra, *Cerigo*, the birth-place and residence of Venus, hence called * *Cytherëa*.

Creta, *Candia*, giving its name Creta to the chalk formation of this island, whence came the worship of Cybèle, and the orgies of the Corybantes, her priests, was fabled to have been the birth-place of Jupiter, who was brought up on Mount Ida.

Crete is well known in the mythic history of Greece, as being associated with the names of Cybèle, Minos, Theseus, Ariadne, Dædälus, and the labyrinth with its monster the Minotaur. † Mount Dicte frequently gave its name to the whole island: the sea between it and Cythëra, was called the *Mare Creticum*.

The principal city of Crete was Gnossus the capital, the residence of king ‡ Minos, whose justice is said to have caused him to be appointed one of the judges on the souls of men, in the infernal regions. Its other cities of note were || Cydōnia, *Canea*, famed for its skill in archery; and Gortýna. In the time of Homer, Crete was celebrated for its § hundred cities.

Cyprus, a Grecian colony, contained the city ¶ *Sal-*

* Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus. Hor. Od. i. 4. 5.

† Dictæo coeli regem pavere sub antro. Virg. Georg. iv. 152.

‡ Quæsitur Minos urnam movet. Virg. Æn. vi. 432.

|| Primusque Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu. Hor. Od. ix. 17.

§ ὃι Κρήτην ἑκατόμπολιν ἀμφανέμοντο. Hom. Il. ii. 649.

¶ Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro:
Certus enim promisit Apollo,
Ambiguum tellure novâ Salamina futuram.

Hor. Od. i. 7. 27.

Āmis, founded by Teucer, who went there when banished by his father Telāmon from his native Salāmis in the Sinus Saronicus. Its other towns, * Paphos and Idālium, were the favourite resorts of Venus: here was also the town Soli, *Solia*, an Athenian colony, which so soon forgot the purity of its mother language, as to cause any gross grammatical error to be called a *solecism*.

In the Ægean Sea the little island Carpāthus, *Scarpanto*, midway between Crete and Rhodes, gave its name to the Carpathian Sea.

The island Rhodus, *Rhodes*, is famed for its colossal statue of the sun, the work of Chares, erected about 300 B.C. To the north-west of Rhodes is a cluster of islands, called Sporādes (from σπείρω to scatter), the principal of which was Cos, *Stanco*, the birth-place of the famous painter Apelles.

In the Icārium Mare, which takes its name from Icārus, the son of † Dædālus, who was drowned therein, while flying with his father from the Cretan labyrinth, was the island Patmos to which St. John was banished.

Among the Grecian islands along the Asiatic coast, was Samos, famous for its worship of Juno: it was also celebrated as being the birth-place of † Pythagoras, and for the manufacture of its beautiful

* Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit.—Virg. *Æn.* i. 421.

† Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari

Jule, ceratis ope Dædaleā

Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus

Nomina ponto.—Hor. *Od.* iv. 2. 3.

† Sive hoc a Samio doctus, qui posse renasci

Nos putat.

Ov. *Fast.* iii. 153.

* earthenware, especially funeral-urns, which were in such estimation, that the fineness, colour, and shapes of this pottery were imitated at almost every other.

The other islands were, † Chios, *Scio*, famed for its wines, and one of the reported birth-places of Homer; Lesbos, *Metelin*, the birth-place of Sappho and Alcæus; and ‡ Lemnos, fabled to have received Vulcan when he was thrown from heaven, whence he was called the Lemnian god.

To the north-west of Lemnos was Samothrace, *Samothraki*, remarkable for the sanctity of its mysteries in the worship of Cybèle.

Off the coast of Bœotia and Attica, and separated from them by the narrow channel of the Euripus, was the island Eubœa, *Negropont*, famous for its marble quarries. Its principal cities were Chalcis and Eretria.

Below Eubœa is a cluster of islands spreading in a semicircular form round Delos, and which thence received the name of the Cyclâdes (from κύκλος, a circle). The principal islands of this cluster were Andros, || Paros famous for its white marble, Naxos and Delos, with cities of the same name; Delos was also famed in mythic story as a wandering island, but made stationary in order to become the birth-

* Fama est fictilibus cœnâsse Agathoclea regem,
Atque abacum Samio sæpe onerâsse luto.

Auson. Epigr. 8.

† Quo Chium pretio cadum
Mercemur. Hor. Od. iii. 19. 5.

‡ Vulcanus loquitur:

ἄμα δ' ἑλίοι καταδύντι
κάω' πεποι ἐν Λήμνῳ.—Hom. Il. 592.

|| Pario marmore purius.—Hor. Od. i. 19. 6.

place of *Apollo and Diana, who thence obtained the title of †Delian.

In the Sinus Saronicus were the islands of Salāniā and Ægīna, the former of which was memorable as the birth-place of Ajax, and the scene of the utter defeat of the Persian fleet by the small ‡ Grecian armament, united under the command of Themistocles, B.C. 480; the latter, inconsiderable as it appears, for a long period disputed with Athens the sovereignty of the sea.

The small isle of Hydra is in the Myrtōum Mare, so named from Myrtilus, a son of Mercury, who was drowned there.

ITALIA.

UNDER the different titles of Italia, Ausōnia, Saturnia, Ænōtria, and || Hespēria, Italy was bounded on the north by the Alps, on the west by the Mare Tyrrhēnum (sive Inferum *or Lower sea*); on the north by the Mare Ionium, the *Grecian sea* a part of the Mediterranean; on the east by the Mare Adriaticum, (sive Superum *or Upper sea*,) the *Gulf of Venice*.

Italy may be divided into three parts, Northern, Central, and Southern.

* Lucian. Dial. Deor.

† Delius et Patareus Apollo—Hor. Od. iii. 4. 64.

‡ Hence, Byron:

Descending fast, the mountain-shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulf, unconquered Salamis.

|| Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Ænōtrii coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine gentem.

Virg. Æn. i. 530.

Northern Italy was also designated Gallia Cis-Alpina (*Gaul on this side, i.e., the Roman side of the Alps*), and Southern Italy was also called Magna Græcia.

Gallia Cis-Alpina, which including Liguria, *Genoa*, extended from the Maritime Alps and the river Varus, *Var*, to the Adriatic sea, was also called Gallia Togata, from their usage of the Roman Toga: this was again divided into Gallia Transpadana, and Cispadana (*Gaul north or south of the river Padus, the Po*).

The chief cities of Gallia Transpadana, mostly Roman colonies, were Mediolanum, *Milan*; Mantua the birth-place of Virgil; Patavium, *Padua*, the birth-place of Livy, the peculiar character of whose writings is said to be tainted with Patavinity, i.e. with the provincialism of Patavium, and Adria, whence the Adriatic sea took its name.

In Gallia Cispadana the chief cities were Placentia, *Piacenza*, at the mouth of the Trebia, where Annibal gained his second victory over the Romans; Mutina, *Modena*, where *Hirtius and Pansa, the last free Roman consuls, were killed, the same year in which Ovid was born, B.C. 43, and Ravenna the celebrated port and arsenal of Augustus.

The principal mountains of Gallia Cis-Alpina were the Alpes Maritimæ, the *Maritime Alps*; Cottia, *Mount Genevre*; Graia, *Little St. Bernard*, celebrated as the passage of Annibal into Italy; Alpes Penninæ and Summæ, *Great St. Bernard* and *St. Gothard*; Alpes Lepontia, separating Italy from the

* Editus hinc ego sum, necnon ut tempora nôris,

Cum cecidit fato Consul uterque pari.—Ov. Trist. iv. 10.

Helvetii, the *Swiss*; Alpes Rhoetīcæ, Carnīcæ, Norīcæ, Juliæ, and the Apennines, which branching off from the Maritime Alps, run nearly throughout Italy.

Its principal rivers were the Eridānus or Padus, the *Po*, with its numerous tributaries; the Ticīnus, the *Tesino*; the Mincius, the *Mincio*, and the Rubīcon, the boundary torrent of Italia Propria, rendered famous by Julius Cæsar, when he crossed it at the head of his army to contend for the Roman empire.

Central Italy or Italia Proper, comprises the six countries, Etruria, Latium, and Campānia on the west; Umbria, Picēnum, and Samnium on the east.

Etruria, called also Tuscia or Tyrrhēnia, is supposed to have been colonized by a large body of Mæōnians from Lydia in Asia Minor, and was especially addicted to * auguries and soothsaying.

The principal cities of Etruria were Florentia, *Florence*; Perūsia, *Perugia*, on the lake Thrasimēnus, memorable for a defeat of the Romans by Annibal; Falerii, *Falari*, at the foot of Mount † Soracte, alluded to by Horace, and Tarquinii, whence the ‡ Tarquin-family came to Rome.

Latium, properly so called, extended from the Tiber and its tributary the Anio on the north, to Circeii, and subsequently to the river Liris, as its southern boundary, and comprised the various tribes

* Tanāquil perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, cælestium prodigiorum mulier.—Livy i. 34.

† Vides ut altā stet nive candidum
Soracte.—Hor. Od. i. 9.

‡ Lucūmo the son of the Corinthian Demarātus, was the first who migrated to Rome from Tarquinii, and (by *prolepsis*) assumed the name Lucius Tarquinius Priscus.—Liv. i. 34.

of the Sabīni, Æqui, the Marsi, and the Peligni among the Apennines, and the Volsci, the Rutūli, and the Frentāni. All these tribes in the earlier ages carried on continual wars with the rising power of Rome.

The chief city of Old Latium was Rome, founded by Romūlus, April 20th, B.C. 753, and in the 4th year of the 6th Olympiad, (Olymp. vi. 4). The other cities were *Tibur on the Anio, founded by a colony of Argives, and Alba Longa; on the coast were †Antium, *Azzio*, where was a temple in honour of Fortune, celebrated by Horace, Circæii the fabled residence of the enchantress Circe, and ‡Caiēta, *Gaeta*, (the burial place of the nurse of Æneas,) and which has obtained a modern celebrity as the retreat of the Roman pontiff, Pope Pius IX., when driven from his dominions by his own people.

The chief cities of New Latium were Anxur, or Tarracīna, situated on the Pomptine Marshes, Minturnæ on the coast, and ||Formiæ, celebrated for its wines.

The principal rivers of Latium were the Anio, the *Teverone*, the Liris, the *Garigliano*, near which was the little village of Arpinum, celebrated as the

* Tibur Argæo positum colono. Hor. Od. ii. 6. 5.

† O Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium. Hor. Od. i. 35.

‡ Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneia nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti.
Virg. Æn. vii. 1.

|| ——— mea nec Falernæ
Invident vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles. Hor. Od. 1. 20. 10.

birth-place of * Marius and † Cicero, whose writings have hence been called *Chartæ Arpinæ*, the boundary-stream between *Latium* and *Campania*, both celebrated by the Latin poets, the *Fibrēnus*, and the ‡ *Allia*, on the banks of which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls under *Brennus*, B.C. 390.

The seven || hills on which Rome was built, were the *Mons Palatinus*, the first inhabited part of Rome, and the residence of the kings and emperors; whence every regal abode has obtained the name *palatium*, a *palace*; the *Capitolinus*, on which was the *Tarpeian* rock, § the scene of the glory and infamy of *Manlius*; the *Quirinālis*, which, with the *Capitolinus* and the *Tiber*, nearly enclosed the *Campus Martius*; the *Viminālis*; the *Esquilinus*; the *Cælius*, and the *Aventinus*.

The chief cities of *Campania* were *Capua*; *Neapolis*, *Naples*, anciently called *Parthēnōpe* from one of the *Sirens*; ¶ *Baiæ*, *Baja*, and *Puteoli*, *Pozzuolo*, famed as the watering-places of the nobility, The other towns were *Cumæ*, the residence of the *Sibyl*; *Herculaneum*, and *Pompeii*,

* *Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat*
Poscere mercedes. Juv. vii. 245.

† *Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romæ*
Municipalis eques. Juv. vii. 237.

‡ *Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.*
Virg. Æn. vii. 717.

|| *Dīs, quibus septem placuere colles,*
Dicere carmen. Hor. Car. sec. 7.

§ *Locusque idem in uno homine et eximie gloriæ monu-*
mentum et poenæ ultimæ fuit. Liv. vi. 20.

¶ *Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges*
Summovere littora. Hor. Od. ii. 18.

At the little town of Nola, near Neapōlis, bells are said to have been first invented, whence they were called Nolaë, or Campānæ, from the name of the country.

The principal rivers of Campānia were the Liris, and the Vulturnus. The famed Lucrine lake was opposite Puteoli, and near to the lake Avernus.

Vesuvius is the chief mountain in Campania, by the first eruption of which, the cities of Herculāneum, Pompeii, and Stabææ were destroyed, and the elder Pliny lost his life, B.C. 79.

Umbria was ever considered a very ancient nation, the coast of which was afterwards occupied by the Galli-Senōnes: its chief town was Sena Gallica, *Senigaglia*. The principal city was Ariminum, *Rimini*, on the river Pisaurus.

The principal rivers of Umbria were the Rūbīcon, before-mentioned, the boundary torrent between Gallia and Umbria; the Nar, *the Nera*, and the Metaurus, *the Metro*, celebrated for the defeat of Asdrūbal, the brother of Hannibal, by the consuls Livius Salinātor, and Claudius Nero, B.C. 207. *

Below Umbria was Picēnum, famous for its apples; its chief cities were Ancōna, on the coast, and Ascūlum on the Truentus, famous as the place where Pyrrhus was defeated by the Consuls Curius and Fabricius, B.C. 274.

Its principal river was the Aternus, *the Pescara*, which at one time bounded it on the south.

Samnium originally extended from the Aternus to

* Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus.

Hor. Od. iv. 4.

the sources of the Aufidus, and the Mons Vultur, and numbered among its numerous tribes the Marsi, and the Peligni in the north; the Frentāni, the district of which was afterwards entirely separated off along the coast, and the Hirpīni in the south.

The chief cities of Samnium were thus, Marrubium among the Marsi on the lake Fucinus, *Lago di Cezano*, and * Sulmo, the birth-place of Ovid among the † Peligni; Beneventum, originally Maleventum, but altered to the former as being of good omen, and near it the little town Caudium, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnite general Pontius, at the Furcæ Caudinæ, (*the Caudine Pass*.) *Forchie*. The whole country was watered by the numerous tributaries of the Volturnus, and the Sagra, *the Sangro*.

Lower Italy, called also Magna Græcia, from the number of Greek colonies which it contained, comprised the four countries of Apulia and Calabria, on the eastern side; of Lucania and Bruttium, on the western.

Apulia, *Puglia*, the upper part of which was called ‡ Daunia, famed for its beech-forests, and the lower Peucetia, had for its chief town Venusia, *Venosa*; near Mount || Vultur, on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birth-place of Horace. The

* Sulmo * mihi patria est. Ov. Trist. iv. 10. 3.

† Hæc ego Pelignos natalia rura petebam. Ov. Fast. iv. 685.

‡ Daunia in latis alit esculetis. Hor. Od. i. 22. 14.

|| Lucanus an Appulus, anceps,
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus.

Hor. Sat. ii. 1, 35.

[* Sulmo a corruption of Solymos. Nimr. ii. 154.

Ex sese dictam Solymon; celebrata colonis
Mox Italidis paulatim attrito nomine Sulmo.

Sil. Ital. ix. 75.]

other towns were Canūsium, famous for its manufacture of woollen cloths, on the Aufidus, *the Ofanto*, near which was the little village of Cannæ, the memorable scene of defeat of the Romans by Annibal, B.C. 216; and * *Matinum*, situated near the mountainous oak-clad promontory of † *Gargānum*, *Monte St. Angelo*.

The rivers of Apūlia were the Frento, and the Aufidus. Near Venūsia, was the crystal fountain of ‡ *Bandūsia*, celebrated by Horace.

|| *Calabria*, famous for its bees, sometimes considered as part of Apūlia, was anciently called *Mesāpia*, or *Iāpygia*; whence the wind blowing from the Iapygium Promontorium towards Greece, was called *Iapyx*, nearly the same as the *Caurus* of the Greeks.

It comprised the two nations, the *Calābri* and the *Salentāni*, from the former of which the country took its name. Its chief cities were *Brundusium*, the usual place of embarkation from Italy to Greece; *Rudiæ*, the birth-place of the poet *Ennius*, and *Tarentum* or *Taras*, on the *Galēsus*, which gives its name to the *Tarentinus Sinus*, *the gulf of Taranto*.

Lucānia, deriving its name from the *Lucāni*, a branch of the *Ausōnes*, the most ancient nation of Lower Italy, contained the cities of *Pæstum*, or *Poseidōnia*, in honour of *Ποσειδων*, *Neptune*, famed for its

* Ego apīs *Matinæ*

More modeque.

Hor. Od. iv. 2.

† ————— aut *Aquilonibus*

Querceta Gargani laborant.

Hor. ii. 9. 7.

‡ O *Fons Bandusiæ* splendidior vitro. Hor. Od. iii. 13.

|| Quāquam nec *Calabræ* mella ferunt apes.

Hor. Od. xvi. 33.

* roses; Velia; Metapontum the celebrated school and burial-place of Pythagoras, and Heraclēa, built in honour of Hercules, of which more than forty cities of the same name were once existing. Its chief rivers were the Bradānus, *the Bradano*, and the Sybāris, which separated it from Apuliā on the one side, and from Bruttium on the other.

Bruttium, *Calabria*, comprising the tongue of land from the river Laus to the promontory of Rhegium, the shores of which were occupied by Grecian settlements, contained the cities Croto, *Crotone*, the birth-place of the famous wrestler Milo; † Scylācæum, dangerous from his sands or rocks stretching far into the sea, and Mamertum.

Its principal river was the Crathis, *the Crati*, with its tributaries.

The principal Roman roads were the via Appia, from Rome to Brundisium; the Flaminia, to Ariminum in Umbria; the Aurelia, up the coast of Etruria into Liguria and Gallia, near Nicæa, *Nice*; and the Claudia, which branching off from the via Flaminia, near the Pons Milvius, joined the via Aurelia at Luca, *Lucca*, on the river Arnus in Etruria.‡

In connection with these roads, many of the prefectures were similarly traversed; so that under the sway of the Cæsars, || Roman dominion, realizing the idea of the *pervius orbis*, opened for itself a portion of the earth's surface, exceeding by § one-fourth the extent of 1,600,000 square miles assigned by Gibbon.

* Biferique rosaria Pæsti. Virg. Georg. iv. 119.

† Navifragum Scylacæum. Virg. Æn. iii. 553.

‡ Hor. Sat. i. 5.

|| Humboldt's Cosm. 548. &c. § Heeren and Berghaus.

ITALIAN ISLANDS.

THE islands lying round the coast of Italy were called Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, Ilva, and some smaller ones.

Sicilia, formerly called Sicania, obtained also the name Triquētra, or Trinacria, from its *τρὶς ἄκραι*, *three promontories*; Pelōrum, *Cape Faro*; Pachȳnum, *Cape Passaro*; Lilȳbæum, *Cape di Boco*; on all of which temples were erected in honour of their respective deities, Neptune, Apollo, and Venus.

The principal city of Sicily was Syracūsæ, *Syracuse*, among the Leontīni, the scene of the defeat of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C. as related by Thucydīdes: it was again taken by Marcellus, the Roman prætor in the second Punic war, when all Sicily fell under the power of the Romans, B.C. 201.

The other cities were Panormus, *Palermo*, the present capital; Catāna, remarkable for its opulence, in spite of the desolations caused by the eruptions of Mount Ætna; Agrigentum, * or Agrāgas, celebrated by Pindar, and Himēra.

The chief rivers of Sicily were the Simæthus, *the Giaretta*, the banks of which were inhabited by the † Læstrigōnes, a barbarous people of great antiquity, famous for their vines; and the Himēra, which separated the Syracusan from the Carthaginian dependencies.

Mount Ætna, *Monte Gibello*, is the principal

* Pind. Olymp. ii. 3. Pyth. vi. 12.

† Nec Læstrigoniā Bacchus in amphorā
Languescit mihi.

Hor. Od. iii. 16. 34.

mountain of Sicily, the eruptions of which have been celebrated by the * poets; the † Hyblæi Colles were ever famous for their bees, and the very fine quality of the honey; Mount Eryx, famed for its temple of Venus, who was thence called ‡ Erycina, and the Cyclōpum Scopuli were famous in the fabulous history of Sicily.

Off the coast of Sicily, near Messāna, was the whirlpool of Charybdis, and opposite to it, off the Italian coast, were the rocks of || Scylla, the terror of ancient mariners; whence escaping from one difficulty to fall into another has passed into the classical § proverb,

“Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.”

* *Horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis.* Virg. *Æn.* iii. 571.

† *Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti.* Virg. *Ec.* i. 55.

‡ *Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens.* Hor. *Od.* i. 2. 33.

|| *Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis Obsidet.* Virg. *Æn.* iii. 420.

§ Galeottus Martius of Narni, A. D. 1476, first discovered that the author of this verse was Philippus Gualterius, in his poem entitled the “Alexandreis.” Hoc * carmen (ait) est Gualteri, Galli, de gestis Alexandri, et non vagum proverbium, ut quidam, non omnino indocti, meminerint. So also Pasquier, iii. 29:—

This Philip Gualtier called “de Chatillon,” though born at Lille, in Flanders, about the middle of the 13th century, among many other works, wrote the poem *Alexandreis*, in ten, and not in nine books according to Vossius (*de Poet. Lat.* p. 74.)

The passage in question is found, v. 301, where the poet addressing Darius, who, flying from Alexander, fell into the hands of Bessus, says:

— “quo tendis inertem,
“Rex periture, fugam? nescis, heu, perдите, nescis
“Quem fugias; hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem,
“Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.”

[* *De doctr. promiscuâ*, cap. 28.]

The island Ortŷgŷa, with its fountain * Arethūsa, fabled to receive its waters from the Alpheus in Elis, lay off Syracuse: the Ægātes Insulæ were to the south-west of Mount Eryx; and the Æoliæ, Vulcaniæ, or Liparææ, to the north of Sicily, took their name from their being the supposed residence of Vulcan.

The island of Caprææ, *Capri*, off the coast of Campānia, abounding in quails, has gained a sad notoriety in classical literature, as being the scene of the debaucheries of the emperor † Tiberius; near it was the little desert and barren island ‡ Prochyta, *Procida*, reported to have been separated from the mainland by an earthquake.

The island Corsica, called by the Greeks Cyrenos, was colonized by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, B.C. 231. It was celebrated for its yew-trees, which gave a || poisonous quality to the honey. Its chief cities were Manti-norum Oppidum, *Bastia*, and Urcinium, *Ajaccio*.

Sardinia, called by the Greeks Ichnūsa, was only famous for the bitterness of its herbs, which gave rise to the expression § Sardous risus, a sardonic or

* Sic tibi, cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos,
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam.

Virg. Ecl. x. 5.

† Visne ————— tutor haberi
Principis angustâ Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum rege Chaldæo?

Juv. x. 92. &c.

‡ Ego vel Prochyta præpono Subutræ. Juv. iil. 5.

|| Sic tua Cyrenæas fugiant examina taxos. Virg. Ecl. ix. 30.

§ Immo ego Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis.

Virg. Ecl. vii. 41.

malevolent grin. Carālis, *Cagliari*, was its chief town.

The little island of Ilva, *Elba*, north of Corsica, was famed for its * iron mines.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

THE other European nations known to the ancient Greeks, at least to the Romans, were the insulæ Britannicæ, Hispania, Gallia, and Germania.

Britannia, which became a Roman province in the time of the emperor Nero, and was considered as the north-western boundary of the † Roman world, included England, Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland.

It was anciently divided into sixteen provinces; these, however, were subject to the four principal tribes of the Belgæ in the south; the Silures in South Wales; the Brigantes in the north, and the Icēni in the east.

The Belgæ were settled in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c. The principal Roman station of this province was Venta Belgarum, *Winchester*. (Ventæ Castra.)

The Silures, who inhabited the whole of South Wales, had, for their chief city, Isca Silūrum, *Caerleon*. Caractacus, who was defeated by Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 51, was a prince of the Silures.

* Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.

Virg. *Æn.* x. 173.

† Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 67.

The *Brigantes, the most powerful of all these people, possessed all the northern counties, and occupied very many fortified positions. Their chief city was Eborācum, *York*.

The Icēni were settled in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. The capital city of this people was Venta Icenorum, *Caister*, near Norwich. The famous Boadicēa was the queen of this powerful people; who, revolting against the Romans, was defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

Calēdonia, *Scotland*, though frequently invaded by the Roman armies, was never subdued, and was very little known before the time of the emperor Valens, † though Claudian's panegyrick on Theodosius the emperor, would seem to favour the supposition. To protect Britain from the invasion of this people, the Roman emperors Hadrian, Antoninus, and Sevērus, caused walls, protected with fortresses, ditches, and ramparts, to be erected across the island, at the Itūnæ Æstuarium, *the Solway Frith*, and at the Bodotriæ Æstuarium, *the Frith of Forth*.

The principal islands are the Vectis, *the Isle of Wight*, subdued A.D. 46 by Plautius, whose wife ‡ Pompōnia Græcina, is supposed to have been a Christian, and the first who set foot in Britain; she

* Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantūm.

Juv. xiv. 196.

† Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis,
debellatorque Britanni.

Claud. Panegyr. Theodos.

‡ Pomponia Græcina, insignis femina, Plautio, qui ovans se de Britannis retulit, nupta, ac superstitionis externæ rea, mariti judicio permissa. Tac. Ann. xiii. 32.

and * Claudia Rufina, celebrated by Martial, are supposed to be alluded to by St. Paul, among "the saints that were in Cæsar's household."

The other islands were the Mona Taciti, *the Isle of Anglesea*, the name given to it by its conqueror, Agricola, the historian's father-in-law, and favourite hero; and the Mona Cæsaris, *the Isle of Man*: according to Tacitus, the fleet of Agricola must have sailed quite round the island, having sailed northwards from the Portus Rutupensis,† *Richborough*.

The designation Cassiterides Insulæ, *the Tin-Islands*, under which Britain is supposed to have been visited at a very early period by the Phœnician merchants in search of that metal, κασίτερος, *tin*, so highly esteemed in traffic, and known even to Homer, applied probably only to the Scilly Islands, and the south-western coast of Cornwall. Whence in time the ‡ islands took their appellation; so strangely do the names of articles of commerce pass through the different || families of languages from one nation to another.

* Claudia cæruleis cùm sit Rufina Britannis

Edita, &c.

Mart. Epig.

† Trutulensem portum tenuit, unde proximo latere Britannia lecto omni, redierat. Tac. Vit. Agr. 38.

‡ Bochart derives the name of the country from this mineral, which, in the Phœnician language was called *Barat-Anac*, *the land of tin*, whence in process of time would come *Britannia*.

|| *Cassiteros* is the ancient Indian Sanscrit word *kastira*. *Dän* in Icelandic; *tenn* in Swedish; *zinn* in German; *tin* in English and Danish, in the Javanese and Malay language are rendered by *timah*, whence it is argued that the Phœnicians, through their Persian traffic, had introduced this useful product of further India to the Greeks, even before Albion had been visited. Note on Bochart's *Cosm.* 492.

Hibernia, *Ireland*, supposed to have derived its name, ab hiberno tempore, *from winter time*, anciently called Juverna, and by Strabo * Ierna, is presumed to have been never visited by the Roman legions, and was therefore scarcely known except by name.

HISPANIA.

HISPANIA, *Spain*, called also by the poets Hesperia and Iberia, divided by the Romans into two provinces, called Hispania Citerior, and Ulterior, (that is, Hither and Further Spain,) was bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Mare Internum, *the Mediterranean Sea*, and on the east by the Pyrenees.

Hispania Citerior, called also Tarraconensis from Tarrāco, *Tarragona*, its capital, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, a little above the mouth of the Ibērus, comprised the tribes of the Cantābri, *Biscay*; and the Vascōnes, *Navarre*, on the north, represented as fierce and † warlike people. The interior of the country was possessed by the powerful tribe of the Celtibēri, *Arragon and Valencia*; the tribes of the Contestāni, *Murcia*, whose capital was Carthāgo Nova, *Carthagera*, occupied the south.

The cities of Hispania Citerior, that gained celebrity, were Numantia, which, after a resistance of fourteen years, was utterly destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, B.C. 133, and Sāguntum,

* Munivit Stilico totam cūm Scotus Iernam. Claud. de laud. Stil. ii.

† Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra. Hor. Od. ii. 6. 2.

the storming of which by Annibal was the cause of the second Punic war, B.C. 219.

The principal rivers of Hispānia were the Ibērus or Ebrus, the *Ebro*, with its tributaries; and the tributaries of the Durius, the *Douro*, and of the Tagus, both flowing through Lusitānia into the Mare Atlanticum.

Hispānia Ulterior comprised the two provinces of Bætica and Lusitānia.

Bætica, *Andalusia*, so called from the river Bætis, anciently the Tartessus, the *Guadalquivir*, celebrated in early times for its mines of silver, a source of traffic to the Phœnician and Ægyptian merchants, contained the tribes of the Bastūli, the * Pœni, and the Turdetāni. Among the Bastūli, was the little village Munda, celebrated for the victory of Cæsar over Pompey the Younger, B.C. 45.

The towns of note were † Gādes, *Cadiz*, on a little island of the same name, for a long time deemed the western boundary of the world, as the Ganges was the eastern, and Cordūba, *Cordova*, the birth-place of the poet Lucan, and the two Senēcas.

At ‡ Calpe, *Gibraltar*, on the Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditānum, and at Abŷla on the opposite African coast, Hercules is reported to have erected two pillars, as the limits of the western world.

* Quasi Phœni, a Phœnicibus, unde orti, a people of Africa, near Carthage. Pœni is used per synec: for Carthaginians in general; hence Pūnica fides, scil: Pœnica was applied to Carthage of Phœnician origin.

† Omnibus in terris quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangem. Juv. x. 1.

‡ ————— sed longe Calpe relictâ
Audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. Juv. xiv. 279.

Lusitānia, *part of Portugal*, bounded on the north by the Durius, *the Douro*, and on the south by the Anas, *the Guadiana*, contained the tribes of the Lusitāni in the north; and the Celtīci in the south.

The principal cities were Augusta Emerita, *Merida*, Salmantica, *Salamanca*, and Norba Cæsarēa, *Alcantora*.

Off the coast of Hispānia, in the Mediterranean Sea, were the insulæ Pitṃusæ, *Ivica*, and * Baleāres; (from βάλλειν, to throw,) *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, the inhabitants of which from their early years were trained to the use of the bow and the sling.

GALLIA.

THE chain of the Alps naturally divided the whole country under this name into Gallia Cisalpīna, and Transalpīna; the former has been already considered as belonging to Italy.

Gallia Transalpīna, *France*, according to Cæsar, was originally divided between the three great nations, the Belgæ, the Celtæ, and the Aquitāni: of these the Celtæ were most powerful, and under that name the whole country was known to the Greeks.

It was bounded on the north by the Fretum Gallicum, the *English Channel*; on the east by the Rhenus, *the Rhine*, the Alpes Pennīnæ, and Maritīma; on the south by the Gallicus Sinus, *gulf of Lyons*, part of the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenees; and on the west by the Cantābricus Sinus, *the Bay*

* Stupea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ.

Virg. Georg. i. 309

of *Biscay*, part of the Atlantic. The whole country was afterwards separated by the Romans into four provinces, Gallia Narbonensis, Belgica, Lugdunensis or Celtica, and Aquitania, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, and *Savoy*.

Gallia Narbonensis, so called from the city Narbo-Martius, *Narbonne*, was also known by the name * Gallia Braccata, from the use of the braccæ, *loose trousers*, worn by the inhabitants.

The most powerful tribe of this province was the † Allobroges, *the Highlanders*, chiefly instrumental in discovering the conspiracy of Cataline. Their chief city was Vienna, *Vienne*: the other towns were ‡ Massilia, *Marseilles*, a celebrated Phœcean colony, founded 600 B.C., and Forum Julii, *Frejus*, a Roman port, the birth-place of Agricola.

The river Rhodanus, *the Rhone*, flowed through this province. Gallica Belgica, originally comprehending the country lying between the Rhēnus and the Sequana, was during Cæsar's time augmented by the southern tribes of the Helvëtii, *the Swiss*; the || Lingones, celebrated for their party-coloured armour, and the Sequani; these were, however, afterwards detached under the names of Germānia Superior and Inferior. The other tribes of Gallia Belgica were the Trēvēri, and the Ubii, of German

* Bracchati militis arcus. Prop. iii. 4. 17.

† Bell. Cat. Sallust.

‡ ————— Phœcorum
Velut profugit execrata civitas. Hor. Epod. xvi. 17.

|| Pugnaces pictis cohibebant Lingones armis.

Lucan. i. 398.

origin: all these tribes are represented by Cæsar as very warlike.

The chief city of this province was Colonia Agrippina on the Rhēnus, *Cologne*, so called in honour of Agrippina, the wife of the emperor Claudius; Lugdūnum-Bātavorum, *Leyden*, and Colonia Equestris, or Noviodūnum, on the Lacus Lemānus, *the Lake of Geneva*.

The principal city of the Lingōnes was * Alesia, *Alisi*, memorable for the long siege which it sustained before it was taken by the Romans under Cæsar.

The principal rivers of Gallia Belgica were the boundary rivers of the Sequāna, *the Seine*; the Rhēnus, and the Mosa, *the Meuse*.

Gallia Lugdunensis, or Celtica, watered by the Sequāna, and the tributary streams of the Līger, *the Loire*, contained the powerful tribe of the Ædui, whose chief towns were Lugdūnum, *Lyons*, and Bibracte in the south, and Lutētia Parisiorum, *Paris*, in the north.

Off the coast were the islands of Cæsarea, Sarnia, and Ridūna, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Alderney*.

Gallia Aquitānia, which received its name from the most numerous and powerful of its tribes, the Aquitāni of Iberian origin, had for its principal city Augustonemetum, *Clermont*, among the Arverni, which, with Avaricum, long baffled the arms of Cæsar.

The principal rivers were the Garumna, the *Garonne*, and the tributaries of the Liger.

* Cæs. B. G. vii. 69. &c.

GERMANIA.

GERMANIA in its greatest extent was bounded on the south by the river Danubius; on the west by the river Rhēnus; on the north by the Sinus Codānus, *the Baltic Sea*; and on the east, it bounded on those almost unknown nations, which, extending from the Vistūla to the Tanāis, *the Don*, were comprised under the general name of Sarmătia on the north, and Dacia, which were formed into a Roman province by the emperor Trajan.

The principal divisions of Germania were the Istæōnes on the west; the Hermiōnes in the south; and the Vandēli, *the Vandals*, to the north, and along the shores of the Baltic.

The principal tribes in the western division were the Chauci, *Oldenburg and Hanover*, commended by * Tacitus, as a brave and noble race of men; the Cherusci, *Brunswick*, who gained great celebrity by defeating three Roman legions, commanded by Varus, A.D. 10; which caused him to kill himself: they were afterwards almost extirpated by Germanicus. His father and grand-father likewise killed themselves after their several defeats, the one at Philippi, the other at Pharsălia. The other tribes were the Catti, *Hesse*, and the Marcomanni, *Bohemia*.

On the Mons Abnōba, *the Black Mountain*, among these people arose the sources of the Danube.

The second division of Germania, contained the powerful tribe of the Hermundūri, *Bavaria*, who

* Populus inter Germanos nobilissimus. Tac. Germ. xxxv.

attached themselves to the Roman empire, and ever continued faithful allies.

Another powerful tribe, the Boii, settled on a large tract of land, *Bohemia*, surrounded by the Hercynii Montes, a part of the *Bæmerwald*, till expelled by the Marcomanni. The Quadi occupied the present *Moravia*.

The rest of the German tribes were included under the general denomination of the Suevi, comprehending the Longobardi, the *Lombards*, on the banks of the river *Albis*, the *Elbe*; the Angli, and the Saxōnes, the progenitors of the English, in the Cimbrica Chersonēsus, *Holstein*, and the Gothōnes, the *Goths*, along the shores of the Sinus Codānus.

The whole of Germania was traversed diagonally from the Helvētii to Dacia and Sarmātia, on the banks of the Vistūla, by an immense forest called the * Hercynia Silva, the breadth of which, according to Cæsar, was a nine days' march, and the length exceeded sixty. Civilization has left but few remains of this ancient forest.

COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

UNDER this name is included all the country bounded by the Danube on the north, by Gallia Cisalpina and the Hæmus chain on the south, and the Helvetii on the west.

It contained originally the provinces of Vindēlicia and Rhætia, Noricum, Pannōnia, Illyricum, and Mœsia.

* Cæs. vi. 25—28.

The Vindēlici and the *Rhæti, occupying a tract of country somewhat larger than *the Grisons*, formerly a separate people, were united after their conquest by Drusus, during the reign of Augustus, B.C. 15.

The other tribes were the Genauni, the Brenni, and the Tridentini, with a capital of the same name, Tridentum, *Trent*, on the Lacus Benācus, *the Lago di Garda*, which, in after times, gained a celebrity from the last Christian council having been held there, A.D. 1545.

Noricum, *part of Bavaria*, contained the town Boiodūrum, *Instadt*, the rendezvous of the Roman fleet on the Danube.

†Pannōnia, *Hungary and Sclavonia*, first reduced to the form of a Roman province by Tiberius, and afterwards divided into Superior and Inferior, had for its principal cities, Vindobōna, *Vienna*, and Aquincum, *Buda*.

The country to the north of the Hæmus-chain, lying between it and the river called Ister by the Greeks, and Danūbius by the Romans, was known under the general name of Mœsia, occupying the present provinces of *Servia and Bulgaria*.

It was inhabited by numerous savage hordes, as the Scordisci in the north, the Dardāni in the south, the Daci and Treballi in the centre, and the Scythæ along the shores of the Euxine: of these, however, the Treballi and the Daci obtained the celebrity of

* Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem, et Vindelici, &c. Hor. Od. iv. 4. 17.

† Nunc tibi Pannonia est, nunc Illyris ora domanda.
Ov. Trist. ii. 225.

being the most inveterate enemies of the Roman empire.

Moesia became a Roman province under Augustus, and was then divided into Superior and Inferior.

The chief cities were Sardica, situated amid the mountain passes of Orbēlus; Nicopōlis on the Danube, built by Trajan, to celebrate his victory over these barbarians; Singidūnum, at the north-western extremity of the country, and *Tomos (from τέμνω, to cut,) on the Euxine, which a little below the Val-lum Romanum, uniting the Danube with the Euxine, was founded by a colony from Milētus, B.C. 633. To this place Ovid was banished by order of Augustus, and died there in the 59th year of his age, A.D. 17.

Its other cities were Naissus, *Nissa*, on the river Margus, the birth-place of Constantine the Great, and Taliātis, near which place the eastern part of the Danube changed its name to that of the Ister; at the little town Egēta, was erected the celebrated bridge of Trajan across that river.

The whole region is watered throughout by the tributaries of the Danube.

Illyricum, originally comprehending all the countries south of the Danube, together with Rhætia and Dalmatia, was afterwards limited to the shores of the Adriatic Sea, hence sometimes by the poets called the † Illyricum Mare, extending only from

* Inde Tomi dictus locus est; quia * fertur in illo
Membra soror fratris consecuisse sui.

Ovid. Trist. iii. 9. 33.

[* scilicet Medea.]

† Illyricis Notus obruit undis. Hor. Od. i. 28. 22.

Rhætia, in the north of Italy, to the river Drinus, *the Drin*.

It was divided into the two states of Liburnia and Dalmătia, occupying the present *Croatia*. Liburnia was celebrated for its * galleys, and for its powerful race of men, who were the † chairmen of the wealthy Romans.

The little district of Istria to the north, was notorious for its daring piracy, by which it was almost entirely supported.

The chief cities of Illyricum were Salōna, the birth-place and retreat of the emperor Diocletian, after he had abdicated the imperial purple, and Epidaurus.

COUNTRIES NORTH OF THE EUXINE.

UNDER the names of Dacia and European Sarmatia, *part of Russia*, lying to the north of the Pontus Euxinus, were included various powerful and war-like tribes, along the banks of the Borysthōnes, *the Dnieper*, and the ‡ Tanāis, *the Don*, as the eastern limit, who were only known by name.

Among these are to be placed the || Agathyrsi, the Bastarnæ, the Rhoxolāni, and the Gelōni; all these people were tattooed.

To the north of the Pontus Euxinus, communicating by the Cimmēricus Bospōrus, with the Palus Mæōtis, *the Sea of Azoph*, was the Taurica

* Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium

Amice propugnacula. Hor. Ep. i. 1.

† —————turbâ cedente vehetur

Dives, et ingenti curret super ora Liburno. Juv. iii. 239.

‡ Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce. Hor. Od. iii. 1. 10.

|| Pictique Agathyrsi. Virg. Æn. iv. 146.

Chersonēsus, the *Crimēa*, the scene of Euripides' tragedy of Iphigēnia in Tauris.

Of the countries beyond Sarmātia and Dacia to the north-west, bordering upon the Baltic, so little was known, that they were considered, in very early times, as islands of the Northern Ocean. Even in the Augustan age, nothing was known, certainly, either of their geographical position, or of the manners and customs of the various roving tribes, that from time to time inhabited them in their passage to the warmer climates, and richer soils of Europe.

A S I A.

FROM this quarter of the world the page of history draws its first records, and informs us that man, when created, was here placed to become that centre, whence the whole world should be peopled.

The natural divisions of Asia are two:—

1st. Northern Asia, comprising all the country lying to the north of the mountain-ranges of the Caucāsus, under their various names, continued along the ranges of Mount Imāus.

2nd. Southern Asia, comprehending all the countries south of these mountains.

Of Northern Asia, *Asiatic Russia and Siberia*, the ancients knew little beyond what may be gleaned from the legends of Herodōtus.

All the country to the north of the Caucāasian range, was known under one general and common name, Scythia. Amidst these boundless tracts of land called *Steppes*, covered in many parts with luxuriant herbage, the wandering tribes fed their im-

mense flocks, * roving about without cities or fixed abodes, and recognising no other political community than that of patriarchal government.

Of that part of Scythia lying to the north of Mount Caucāsus, and comprised between the Tanāis, *the Don*, and the Daix, *the Oural*, emptying itself into the † Caspian Sea, nothing was known beyond the names of a few nomad hordes, gleaned from the fabulous accounts of the old ‡ geographical historians, Cadmus, Pherecŷdes, Hecataeus, &c., whose writings, though now lost, were probably known to Herodotus, and whose accounts would most likely be drawn from the hearsay of traders, who always love to magnify their own prowess by marvellous relations.

NORTHERN ASIA.

THE principal of these tribes, according to Herodotus, and the unknown author of the || Periplus, *i.e.*, the circumnavigation of the Mare Erythræum, the *Indian Sea*, were the Sarmātæ, occupying those plains over which wander at the present time the Cossacks of the Don, and which include a part of Astrachan. Here too, we must look for another

* Campestres melius Scythæ

Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos

Vivunt, &c.

Hor. Od. iii. 24. 9.

† The complete insulation of this sea was not certainly known till the time of Ptolemy, before which it had been considered an open boundary sea.

‡ Vid. Museum Criticum, "On early Greek Historians."

Vol. i. 79. &c.

|| Arrian, the reputed author of this work, herein, with much conciseness, gives the voyage of a merchant made during the first century of our era from the Ganges to the western coast of that peninsula.

horde of the * Gelōni, alluded to by Horace, who were originally Greek settlers from the shores of the Pontus Euxinus. With these tribes terminated all intercourse between the Greeks and the Scythians.

The rest of Scythia lying to the north of the Caucasian range, and to the east of the Tānāis, was divided into Scythia intra Imāum, and Scythia extra Imāum, *i. e.*, on either side of Mount Imāus.

The principal hordes of these entire regions were the † Massāgētæ, and the Issedōnes; the former of these were always a source of terror to the Roman empire by their incursions. By the poets all these northern hordes were spoken of nearly as synonymous.

The principal city of the Massāgētæ was Cyroschāta, Κύρου ἰσχυράτη, on the Jaxartes, built by Cyrus as the extreme city of his empire; and again refounded by Alexander under the name of Alexandria Ultima, *Cogend*, the extremity of Alexander's expedition against Northern India, *the Punjaub*, or *land of the five streams*, having crossed the Indus at ‡ Taxila. It was near this city that, in an expedi-

* Intraque præscriptum Gelonos

Exiguus equitare campis. Hor. Od. ii. 9. 23.

† O utinam novâ

Incude diffingas retusum

In Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum. Hor. Od. i. 35. 40.

‡ According to Lieut. Burnes, this position is the present Manikyala, enjoying the republican government of the Seikhs, similar to its form at the time of Alexander; whence also, as well as from other parts of the Punjaub, he obtained many valuable coins, proving the identity of the Bactrian and Indo-Græcian dynasties with those alluded to by Arrian, Trogus, and Plutarch, and historically fixed by Strabo to B.C. 255. ii. 468.

tion against this people, Cyrus is said to have lost his life through a stratagem of their queen * Thōmyris, B.C. 530. His ashes were carried back and buried at Pasargadæ.

The furthest eastern country was Serīca, but considered only as the boundary of Scythia. The principal people that occupied these immense regions were the Issedōnes; whose capital city was Sera, stated to be without the great wall of China.

At the time of Alexander's expedition, all these various tribes divided into their various and parti-coloured clans, with others, known only by name as the Cathæi, the Oxydræcæ, *Ooch*, and the Malli, *Moultan*, were not only very warlike, and exceedingly numerous, but had reached some degree of † civilization. So thickly populated was the Punjaub at that period, that in the account of this expedition related by Arrian, who, with Ctesias, is here our only guide, it is stated, that on the capture of Sangōla, the capital of the Cathæi, seventeen thousand of its inhabitants perished, seven thousand were made prisoners, with five hundred horsemen, and three hundred chariots. The Rajah of Taxila, only a petty king, presented to Alexander as a peace-offering, two hundred talents, thirty elephants, ten thousand sheep, and three hundred oxen.

Ctesias speaks of immense flocks of sheep and goats covering the whole plains to the west of the Paropamisus; and that, in consequence of their feeding

* Herod. i. 205, 6.—Ctesias gives a different account: but the very existence of Thomyris being doubtful, makes all statements irreconcilable. See Negriss' Ed. on the above.

† Quint. Curt.

on * silphium, they attained an immense size, and that their wool was much finer.

The principal river of these extensive regions, of which the ancients had any knowledge, was the Jaxartes, *the Sirr or Sihon*. This river, now emptying itself into the Sea of Aral, a sea unknown to the ancients, was said to have flowed into the Caspium Mare: the traces of its ancient course are said still to be visible amidst the sands of those deserts.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

IN this quarter of the globe we immediately recognise the causes that produced fixed habitations, and the rendering this part of the earth the seat of trade and commerce, from the very infancy of civilization, to the time of the discovery of America; viz., a soil and climate highly favourable to agriculture, and in consequence, an abundance of costly productions.

Southern Asia may be conveniently divided into south-western, and south-eastern Asia.

South-western Asia may be again subdivided,

1st. Into the countries west of the Euphrātes.

2nd. Between the Euphrātes and the Tigris, with

* *Silphium*, *Assafoetida*. A low plant with long leaves, from which, when cut, exudes a gum, that forms an article of traffic in India, being a favourite ingredient in the cooking both of Hindoos and Mahomedans. Elphinstone's Account of Caubul, 302.

At the pass of the * Dundan-Shikun, "the Tooth Breaker," we found in exuberance the *assafoetida* plant, the *silphium* of Alexander's historians: the sheep cropped it most greedily, and the people consider it nutritious food. Burnes's *Bokhara*, vol. i. 193.

[* On the Paropamisus range.]

the countries north of them, lying between the Pontus Euxinus, and the Mare Caspium.

3rd. Between the Tigris and the Indus.

The peninsula of Asia Minor, called also Natolia, or Anatolia, from ἀνατολή, *the east*, in contradistinction to Hesperia, *Italy*, from ἑσπέρη, *the west*, that is with reference to Greece, comprehended the country between the Pontus Euxinus and the Mare Mediterraneum, or Internum. It contained in the northern part Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus; in the central, Lydia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia; and in the southern, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia.

The principal districts of Mysia were Troas, and a part of Æolis; the former of which will exist for ever immortalized by the poem of Homer, as having contained the city Troy, or Ilion, a favourite name, under which the ancient * Babel was typified, and † multiplied over the whole known world, and which was taken and destroyed after a ten-years' siege by the petty kings and chieftains of Greece, combined under the command of Agamemnon king of Sparta, B.C. 1184.

Between the promontories of Sigæum and Rhætæum, was the naval encampment of the Greeks, formed according to the usage of early and later times, by the ships drawn up high on the shore.

This city was more than once rebuilt, under the name of Ilion, but nearer to the sea.

* Vid. Nimrod, vol. ii. p. 8, &c.

† Hence Oderic. Vital. Eccl. Hist. p. 772 (ed. Du-Chesne.) When the allies set out to assail Troy, "*Scythas duces profectiois ejus delegere.*" Dictys Cret. ii. 10.

The other cities of note were Lampsäcus, famous for the worship of * Priäpus, hence called the Hellespontine god; Dardänus in Troas, whence the strait obtained the name of the Dardanelles, and Pergämus, *Bergamo*, which city was given by will to the Romans by its last king † Attälus, B.C. 133, celebrated for his wealth.

Here was the famous library founded by Eumēnes, and collected from all quarters by him and his successors, at an immense expense. He is said to have invented *vellum*, hence called Pergamēna, in consequence of the exportation of the Papȳrus being prohibited by the king of Egypt. ‡ This library, containing about 200,000 volumes, was afterwards transported to Alexandria by Antony and Cleopatra. Pergämus is one of the seven churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John.

The principal river was the Granicus, on the banks of which Alexander with 30,000, first defeated Darius with his host of 600,000 Persians.

The summits of the mountain-range of Ida that traverses the country, and overlooks the Adramytinus Sinus, || was named Gargärus; the plains at the foot of this range were famed for their luxuriance.

* Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi. Virg. Georg. iv. 111.

† ————— neque Attali

Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi. Hor. Od. ii. 18. 5.

‡ This library at a much later period, by the liberality of Antoninus, was added to the Serapean Museum of Rhakotis, (that part of Alexandria where stood the temple of Serapis,) originally founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Humboldt's Cosmos, ii. 542.

|| ————— ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messes.

Virg. Georg. i. 103.

Off the north-western coast were the islands of Tēnēdos, and Chrysa; to the former the * Grecian fleet retired out of sight of Troy, while their stratagem of the wooden horse was being effected; at the latter was a temple of the Sminthian Apollo, and the residence of his priest Chryses.

Bithynia, extending from the river Rhyndācus on the west, to the Parthenius, *the Burtan*, on the east, was originally called Bebrȳcia: it obtained its name Bithȳnia from the two Thracian nations, the † Thȳni and the Bithȳni, who settled on its northern shores. The whole extent of this country was famed for its fertility and fine timber, and became a great resort for merchants.

The principal cities were Prūsa, *Brusa*, at the foot of Mount Olympus, whence the kings assumed the title Prusias. At this city Hannībal poisoned himself, B.C. 183, to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, through the treachery of its king.

The other cities were Chalcēdon on the Bospōrus, and Nicæa, *Isnik*, where the first general council of the orthodox fathers was assembled under Constantine the Great, A.D. 325, and the ‡ Nicene creed drawn up to refute the heresy of Arius.

* Huc se provecti deserto in littore condunt,
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenæ.

Virg. Æn. ii. 24.

† Thyni Thraces erant quæ nunc Bithynia fertur.

Claud. Eut. ii. 247.

‡ At this council, the creed ended with "I believe in the Holy Ghost;" the remainder was added by the second general council, held at Constantinople, A.D. 381, to refute the error of Macedonius, with regard to the divinity of the Holy Ghost; the creed is hence called sometimes the Constantinopolitan creed.

Through a cave in the promontory of Acherusia, on the coast of the Mariandȳni, Hercules is said to have dragged the dog Cerberus from the infernal shades.

The principal river was the Sangārius.

Paphlagōnia, famous for its breed of horses, extending to the great river Halys, *the Kizil Irmak*, or *the Red River*, contained the Hēnēti, who are said to have established themselves in northern Italy after the Trojan war, under the name of the Vēnēti.

The chief town Sinōpe, *Sinub*, the birth-place of the cynic philosopher Diogēnes, was, in the time of Mithridātes, the capital of the kingdom of Pontus. Mount Cȳtōrus, with a little village of the same name, and * Amastris, were famous for their beautiful box-trees.

Pontūs, extending from the Halys to the Apsārus, or Acampsis, is represented as a very fertile region, requiring little or no cultivation; it was, however, famed for producing many poisonous herbs.†

It contained the tribes of the Chālȳbes, famous for their silver and iron mines; (hence all springs, impregnated with mineral qualities, are termed *chalybeate*;) and the Hēnīoci and Mōsȳnæci, who were noted pirates.

The principal cities of Pontus was Trapēzus,

* Amastri Pontica et Cytori buxifer. Catull. iv. 13.

† Has herbas atque hæc Ponto mihi lecta venena,
Ipse dedit Mœris: nascuntur plurima Ponto.

Virg. Ecl. viii. 95.

Trebizond, ever to be remembered as the first Greek colony that received the 10,000 Greeks after their retreat through the Persian empire, under the command of Xenophon; it afterwards became the seat of the Grecian emperors. From the range of hills above the river * Ophis, named the Teches, *Tekel*, the troops under Xenophon first descried the sea, the account of which is so happily related by him in his *Anābāsis*.

The other cities of Pontus were Amasia, on the river Iris, *the Green River*, whence the flower of that name was introduced into Europe; it was also the birth-place of the Great Mithridātes, and of Strabo the geographer; Zela, whence Cæsar after the defeat of Pharnāces wrote to the senate the account of his victory, “veni, vidi, vici;” Themiscyra, on the † Thermōdon, the famed residence of the Amazons; Cerāsus, *Kersoun*, whence, during the Mithridatic war, Lucullus introduced ‡ *the cherry-tree*, *cērāsus*, into Italy.

Lydia, anciently called Mæonia, was the richest satrapy of Asia Minor, surrounded by very fertile plains, of which the || Asian Marsh, through which ran the Cayster, is celebrated by the poets.

* Xen. Anab. iv. 7. 21. See *Negris' edit.*

† ἰθὺς Ἀμαζόνων στρατόν
 “Ἡξίεις στρυγάνοι”, αἱ θεμισκυράν ποτα
 κατοικιοῦσιν ἀμφὶ θερμώδονθ’. *Æsch. Prom.* 742.

Also Virg. *Æn.* xi. 659.

‡ Pomp. Mela, i. 19. So also Pliny: Is (sc. Lucullus) primum vexit e Ponto; annisque CXX. trans oceanum in Britanniam usque pervenere. *Plin. Nat. Hist.*

|| Τῶν δ' ὤστ' ὀρεῖθαι πετεινῶν ἰθὺα πολλά,
 Ἀσίῳ ἐν λειμῶνι, καῦστρέου ἀμφὶ ῥεῖθρα, &c. *Hom. Il.* ii. 459.
 So also Virgil *Geor.* i. 383.

The coast of this country about 900 B.C. obtained the name of *Iōnia*, from the numerous Grecian colonies that settled there; the most powerful of these were the *Cūmæi*, whence in after times proceeded a colony, and founded *Cūmæ* in Campania in Italy, the residence of the *Cumæan* sybil.

The other city of this colony was *Phocæa*; which its inhabitants deserted to avoid the subjugation by Cyrus, and went and founded the colony *Massilia*, *Marseilles*, B.C. 540, binding themselves under a curse never to return till a large mass of rock, which they sunk into the sea, should rise to the surface: to this * *Horace* alludes. The capital and regal city of *Lydia* was *Sardes*, on the *Pactōlus*, the principal slave-market on that coast; it was moreover the residence of its rich and last king *Cræsus*, who was taken prisoner by *Cyrus* the elder, B.C. 548. This city, with others of note, was overwhelmed by an earthquake in the reign of *Tiberius*, A.D. 17; and as subterranean fires often broke out in that country, as well as in *Phrygia*, that whole tract of land obtained the name *Κατακαυμένη*, *catacaumene*, the burnt country.

Another important city was *Smyrna*, on the *Meles*, whence *Homer* is sometimes termed *Melesigènes*, as also † *Mæonius*, from the ancient name of the country.

* ————— *Phocæorum*

Velut profugit execrata civitas,
Agros atque Lares proprios—&c.
simul imis saxa renârint

Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas. *Hor. Ep. xvi. 17.*

† Non si priores *Mæonius* tenet
Sedes *Homerus*. *Hor. Od. iv. 9. 5.*

Four of the seven churches mentioned by St. John in the Book of Revelation were in this country, viz., Ephēsus, Sardis, Philadelphia, at the foot of Mount Tmolus, and Thyatīra.

Ephēsus was famed also for its worship, and temple of the goddess Diana, alluded to in the * Acts of the Apostles, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world, though now in ruins. The city of Cōlōphon, which also contended for the honour of being the birth-place of † Homer, gained great celebrity for its cavalry; hence arose the proverb "*Colophōnem addere,*" i.e., *to finish a matter.*

The mountains of note in Lydia were Mount Tmōlus, whence gold-dust was washed down into the plains by the Pactōlus; Mount Sipylus, the residence of Niōbe; and Mount Mȳcāle, at the foot of which the Persian fleet, drawn ashore, and formed into a naval encampment, was destroyed by the combined Grecian armament under Xantippus, September 22, B.C. 479, the same day that the Persian land-army was defeated near Platæa.

Phrygia, the eastern part of which was called Lȳcāōnia, was inhabited by one of the most ancient nations of Asia Minor: it was always considered as a most fertile region, being watered by several tributary rivers, which unite in forming the Mæander, and the boundary river the Sangrāius, emptying itself into the Pontus Euxīnus.

* Acts, xix. 24, &c.

† Hence the couplet:—

Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.—

The principal trading market of the lower plains was * Cībŷra, alluded to by Horace in this view.

The other towns of celebrity were Celænæ, (famed for the black fleeces of its sheep,) on the little stream, the † Marsyas, where Apollo is related to have flayed alive a musician, whence the stream is said to have taken its name; Ipsus, where Antigōnus with his son Demetrius were defeated by Seleucus, Ptolēmy, Lysimachus and Cassander, the surviving generals of Alexander, B. C. 301; and Icōnium in Lycaonia, referred to in the Acts of the Apostles, where Paul and Barnabas suffered persecution. The towns of Lystra and Derbe, mentioned in the Acts, were also in Lycaonia. In Lycaonia was the Tattæa Palus, a noted salt-lake, though the whole district was strongly impregnated with salt. In Phrŷgia were the mountains ‡ Dindŷmēne, and Dindŷmus, celebrated for the worship of Cybēle, who thence obtained the same name, and whose statue was brought to Rome during the second Punic war.

Galatia, originally a colony, which detaching itself from the great Gaulish emigration under Brennus, B.C. 270, and mingling with some Grecian colonies, there settled, and obtained the name of Gallo-Græcia, afterwards Galatia.

Its chief city was Ancŷra, *Angora*, whence were exported the celebrated shawls of goats'-hair manu-

* ————— cave ne portus occupet alter,
Ne Cibyratice, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.

Hor. Epist. i. 6. 33.

† Xen. Anab. i. 2. 8.

‡ Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius. Hor. Od. i. 16. 5.

factured there; and at Gordium, in the temple of Jupiter, Alexander cut with his sword the knot of silken cord, on the untying of which, according to ancient tradition, depended the empire of Asia.

Gālätia was watered by the tributary streams that formed the boundary-river, the Sangarius, and also by the Halys* and its tributaries; this latter river deriving its name from the *salt-beds*, ἅλεις, through which it runs, more anciently formed the boundary of the kingdom of Lydia. It was about the crossing of this river that the oracular and ambiguous † answer was given to its last king Croesus, and which received its fulfilment in one way by the destruction of his army, and the captivity of its king, by Cyrus.

The mountain-range of the Adorcus traversed this country.

Cappadocia lying between the mountain-chain of the Taurus on the south, and the slopes of the Lithrus on the north, consisted of a succession of lofty downs, fit only for the pasturage of its innumerable flocks; the whole region is remarkable for its total want of wood.

It was divided into a very great number of districts, which were so united under one king, as to have refused their liberty when offered to them; to this ‡ Horace alludes in his epistles.

The chief city Mazāca on the Melas, one of the sources of the Halys, was more like an immense encampment of shepherds than a town. Its other

* Strabo, xii. See Negris' Xen. Anab. vi. on the word.

† Κροῖσος "Ἄλιν διαβάς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσει.

‡ Mancipiis locuples, eget æris Cappadocum rex.

Hor. Epist. i. 6. 36.

towns were Comāna, famed for its worship of Bel-lōna, Tyāna, and Nazianzus, the birth-place of Gregory, one of the early fathers of the church.

The sources of the river Halys were at the foot of the lofty mountain Argæus, *Argel-Deg*, from which both the Euxine and the Mediterranean could be seen.

Cāria, separated from Lydia by the Mæander, the upper and lower coasts of which obtained the names of Iōnia and Dōris, from their numerous Greek colonies, was ever considered to be occupied by a very rude and ignorant people.

Its chief city was anciently Milētus, which, with its adjacent territory, formed an almost separate and independent state. It was the birth-place of Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and of Timotheus, a famous musician in the time of Alexander. Halicarnassus, *Bodron*, a Greek colony, was formerly the royal city of the kings of Caria, and is especially memorable for the long siege it maintained against Alexander, under Memnon, the general of Darius. It was the birth-place of Herōdōtus, of Dionsysius the historian, and many other eminent men.

Halicarnassus contained the magnificent tomb built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, in honour of her husband Mausōlus, whence every splendid tomb has obtained the name of *mausoleum. The worship of Venus at the town Cnidus, was very much regarded, and is celebrated by Horace.†

* Nam neque Pyramidum saltus ad sidera ducti,
Nec Jovis Œlei cœlum imitata domus,
Nec Mausolei dives fortuna sepulchri,
Mortis ab extremâ conditione vacant.

Propert. iii. 2. 18.

† Venus regina Cnidi Paphique. Hor. Od. i. 30. 1.

The principal rivers were the Mæander, flowing into the Latmīcus Sinus, and the tributaries of the Sangārius.

Lýcia and the countries that follow, are all mountainous, being traversed by the winding-ridges and slopes of Mount Taurus, which here commence gradually rising from the sea-coast, and are continued under different names throughout the whole of Asia.

Its chief town was * Xanthus, on a river of the same name, frequently alluded to by the poets as the favourite resort of Apollo, who is fabled to have spent at this place one half of the year, as also Pātāra, whence he received the title † Pātāreus.

The inhabitants of the town ‡ Telmissus, were much addicted to magic.

Here, too, || Diana received peculiar worship on Mount Cragus; and the fable of the monster § Chimæra, here subdued by Bellērōphon, is explained by the fact of its being a volcanic ridge of Cragus, which Bellērōphon had brought into cultivation.

Pamphylia, with its adjoining inland country Pisīdia, became, from its favourable maritime position, the resort of the Cilician and Isaurian pirates along its coasts.

* Qualis ubi hybernā Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit, &c. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 143.

† Delius et Patareus Apollo. Hor. *Od.* iii. 4. 64.

‡ Cic. *de Div.* i.

|| Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis, aut viridis Cragi. Hor. *Od.* i. 21. 5.

§ Prima Leo, postrema draco, media ipsa Chimæra.
Lucan. v. 903.

The chief city of the latter was Antiochia, on the sources of the Catarrhactes, and of the former Perga, on the river Cestrus. This town, with Coracesium, on the confines of Cilicia, were for many years the usually frequented and public markets for the sale of the plunder acquired by these pirates of the Mediterranean, and so continued till they were utterly destroyed by Pompey, B.C. 67.

Its other towns of note were Selge, founded by a colony from Lacedæmon, and Cremna, a Roman colony.

On the southern confines of the country were the tribes of the Sölými, and the Isauri; against the former people, according to Homer, Bellerophon was treacherously sent, in the hope that he would be killed. From the subjugation of the Isauri, described as a fierce and cruel people, Publius Servilius, the Roman general, gained the title Isauricus, at the close of the Mithridatic war. Isaura was its capital city.

Cilicia was divided into the two districts of Cilicia Trachēa, *τραχηία*, *rugged*, and Cilicia Campestris, *level*: this latter, lying between the lofty mountain chains, was always characterized as the paradise of Asia Minor, being adorned with the most luxuriant vegetation, and abounding especially in corn and wine.

In Cilicia Trachēa the chief city was Selinus, *Selinte*, on a river of the same name. It also received the name of Trajanopölis, from Trajan, who died there. Its other city, anciently the metropolis of the whole country, was Seleucia, on the river Calycadmus.

The principal city of Cilicia Campestris, on the river Cydnus, was Tarsus, *Tarsous*, the birth-place of * St. Paul, who was thus considered a free-born citizen of Rome. It was at one time the rival of Athens and Alexandria, for the learning and refinement of its inhabitants; † this city and its neighbouring one, Anchiālus, are said to have been built in one day by Sardanapālus.

At this place ‡ Alexander is said to have nearly lost his life by bathing when heated in the cold stream of the Cydnus: and down this stream Cleopatra sailed in all the magnificence of eastern pageantry, to pay her first visit to Antony, so finely described by || Shakespeare. The other city was § Corȳcus, celebrated for its saffron; and near it was the cavern fabled as having been the residence of the monstrous Titan named ¶ Typhon.

One of the famous passes named πύλαι Κιλικίαι, *the Cilician Gates*, leading over Mount Taurus into Cappadocia, began a little above the city Tarsus; the other pass leading into Syria, between Mount Amānus and the sea, was very strong and difficult, and was named πύλαι Συρίαι, *the Syrian Gates*.

In the valley was the city Issus, the memorable scene of the defeat of Darius by Alexander, B.C.

* Acts, xxi. 39. xxii. 28.

† Spelman's Xen. Anab. i.

‡ Quint. Curt. iii. 4.

|| Ant. and Cleop. Act. ii. sc. 2. possibly drawn from
Mœsta nec Actiacâ fecit Cleopatra carinâ. Juv. ii. 109.

§ Corycioque eroco sparsum dedit. Hor. Sat. ii. 4. 68.

¶ Τὸν γὰρ καὶ τὰ Κιλικίων ἐκείνους
'Αντῶν ἰδὼν ὤκτινεν, &c.

* * * * *

Τυφῶνα θούρον, &c.

Æsch. Prom. 359.

333, and afterwards of the victory of the Roman emperor, Sevērus, over his rival Niger, A.D. 194. Cicero was pro-consul of Cilicia.

These four last-mentioned countries, though reckoned by the Persians as provinces of their kingdom, were never wholly subjugated, and frequently claimed their entire independence of the Persian monarch.

The remaining countries to the west of the Euphrātes were Syria, with Phœnīcia and Palestine, and the peninsula of Arabia.

The plains of Sŷria, properly so called, as they fall off from the mountain-ranges of the Taurus, lying between the woody eminences of * Lībānus and anti-Lībānus, and watered by the numerous tributaries of the river Orontes, were the most fertile in the world, and were known under the name of Cœle-Syria, *Hollow Syria*.

The chief city of this district, on the Leontes, was very anciently Heliopōlis, ἡλίου πόλις, the city of the Sun, *Balbec*; where are still to be seen the ruins of the far-famed temple of the sun.

The remainder of these plains diminished in fertility till they gradually became a sandy desert.

The chief city on the western side of Syria was Antiochia, *Antakia*, now nearly in ruins. After the death of Alexander, this kingdom fell to the share of Seleucus in the general division, who founded this city, and from him the kings of the Syrian dynasty were named Seleucīdæ. This kingdom lasted till B.C. 64, when it was made a Roman province.

* *Florum spirat odor, Libani ceu montis honor, thus.*
Auson. Idyl. 12.

It was at this city that the disciples of Christ were first named * Christians, and during the early prevalence of christianity, the name of this city was changed for a time to Theopŏlis.

Another of its celebrated cities was Damascus, situated in a most beautiful valley, watered throughout by the crystal waters of the Bardine, *Baradi*, hence named by the Greeks the Chrysorrhŏas, *the Golden Stream*.

The steel of Damascus was ever in the highest repute; and from its manufacture of knives and sword-blades, it obtained great wealth and consideration: whence also arose the art of *damaskeening*, i.e., inlaying steel with gold and silver.

The principal city of the northern part of Syria was Samosāta, *Semisat*, on the banks of its boundary river, the Euphrātes; this was the † birth-place of Lucian.

The city of Thapsācus, *El Der*, was situated on the much frequented fords of the Euphrātes, and gained great celebrity from their having been crossed by Cyrus in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, B.C. 401; by Darius after his defeat at Issus; and by Alexander when in pursuit of Darius.

Below Thapsācus, was a strongly fortified position named Horur, afterwards changed to Oruros. This fort was fixed upon by Pompey, after his conquest of Syria, to be the Syrian boundary of the Roman empire.

* Acts, xi. 26.

† Ἄλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἰμὴν πατρίδα τὰ Σαμόσατα, αὐτὸς, &c.
—μετίθηκεν. Lucian. Quo. Hist. s. 34.

The remaining city of note in Syria was the famed Palmȳra, whence the whole surrounding district obtained the name Palmyrēne.

The founding of this city was assigned to Solomon, under the name of Tadamōra, *Tadmor in the Wilderness*; a name peculiar to the Syrians. It obtained its name Palmȳra, from the great number of palm-trees, which being found to thrive in that district, were therefore planted in great abundance, to afford the shade and shelter from the sun so much needed. Lying between two great empires, and two seas, the commerce of Palmȳra necessarily became very considerable. The magnificence of its ruins still manifests its former grandeur, especially under its king Odenātus, and *his queen Zenobia*. When Syria was overrun by the imperial armies, Zenobia, after the death of her husband, took the field at the head of 700,000 men, against the emperor Aurelian, but being utterly defeated, was taken prisoner, and carried in triumph to Rome, A.D. 273. She passed the remainder of her life in Roman splendour, maintained by some possessions assigned to her by Aurelian near Tibur.

The celebrated Longīnus was her secretary.

The narrow tract Phœnice, lying to the north of Syria, confined between the Mediterranean and the mountain-chain extending from Mount Libānus, was in the earliest ages of the world distinguished for its progress in navigation, whence it derived its commercial wealth.

That the arts must have flourished among the Phœnicians at a very early period, is shown by

David, and afterwards by Solomon, * sending to Hiram king of Tyre for workmen to build the temple at Jerusalem, B.C. 1004. † Cadmus, the reputed founder of Thebes in Greece, even before this date, is said to have brought his colony from Phœniœ, and to have introduced into Greece a knowledge of letters, B.C. 1493. It is even surmised that the ‡ Phœnicians visited the Cassitêrides Insulæ, the south-western shores of Britain for tin, which at that time was highly valued. The two principal cities of Phœnicia were Sidon, *Sayda*, and Tyrus, *Sor*, of which, though the former was superior in antiquity, the latter was its equal in celebrity; and its purple dye contributed greatly to its opulence. These two cities, with their surrounding territory, claimed for themselves a separate independent regal government.

The time of the foundation of the kingdoms of Zidon and Tyre is veiled in obscurity. Zidon || was the principal city of the Phœnicians, when Homer sang; and after the drowning of the Ægyptian host

* 1 Chron. xiv. 1 Kings, v.

Hence Lucian speaking of the characteristic employments of different nations, introduces Menippus saying:—

ὅτε μὲν ἐς τὴν Γετικὴν ἀποβλέψαιμι, πολεμοῦντας ἂν ἴωρην τοὺς Ἰνῆτας, &c. &c. καὶ ὁ Φοῖνιξ δὲ ἐνισωρεῖται, καὶ ὁ Κίλιξ ἐλίσσεται, &c. Lucian. Icaro-Men. s. 16.

† Καὶ ὅγε πρῶτος ἡμῖν τοὺς νόμους τούτους διαπυνώσας, εἶτε Κάδμος ὁ θεσιώτης, &c. Lucian. Jud. Voc. 5.

‡ Plin. iv. 22.

|| "Εὐθ' ἴσαν οἱ πῖπλοι παμποίκιλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίαν, τὰς αὐτὰς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς
ἤγαγε Σιδονίηθεν. Hom. Il. z. 269.

Whence the *ars Sidōnia* passed into a proverb, and *Sidonian* became synonymous with *excellent*.

in the Red Sea, the Phœnicians did vastly aggrandize and strengthen their cities through fear of the Israelites; and then Tyre began to have a name. The word *Tyre, however, signifying *Tower*, marks it for a † type of Babel.

The taking of Tyre by Alexander was not effected without the greatest difficulty, B.C. 332; but by its destruction many prophecies were fulfilled.

Between these two places was the little village Sarepta, the scene of the miracles performed through the instrumentality of Elijah.

The principal rivers of Phœnicia were the Eleuthērus, *the Nahr Kibir*, and the Adōnis, *the Nahr Ibrahim*, which being always swollen during the rainy season, and tinged by the red ochrous clay of the hills of Libānus, was fabled annually to flow mingled with the blood of ‡ Adōnis, whose festival was celebrated at that time, amid the famed *hanging gardens*, in the centre of which was the dread laurel,

* Nonnus, when speaking of Tyre, describes it as a type of the earth, and an effigy of heaven.

Ὡς πόλις πασιμίλουσα, τύπος χθονὸς, αἰθέρος ἑκάν.

Non. Dionys. xl. 355.

So again, Pseud. Hom. Odys. xii. 70, speaking of Tyre, has

παντόμορος νηῦς

Ἄργὸν πασιμίλουσα ———, manifestly referring to Noah's wooden city of refuge.

† Nimrod, vol. i. 240.

‡ Hence Milton:

While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded. Par. Lost, i.

the symbolic type of * the *tree of knowledge*, and the deadliest in the grove of Colchic poisons.

That part of the coast of Asia, which bounded the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, *the Levant*, was anciently named *Palæstina*, *Palestine*, from the Philistim, a potent and warlike race of † Cushim, who originally occupied the sea-coast from Gaza to the Cilician Gates, and were divided into two great leagues, the one the Phœnician, the other the Philistine or Palestine.

This latter obtained the name of the Holy Land, from being the scene of the birth and death of our blessed Lord; the name of Canāan is that by which it is generally known in the bible, as the lot of the inheritance promised by God to Abram, the progenitor of the Jews, 476 years before its fulfilment.

At the period of its invasion by the Israelites, it was held by petty kings, who claimed separate independence, but united to oppose foreign invasion. Hence we read of the Canāanites, the Jebusites, of which Jebus, afterwards Jerusalem, was the capital; also of the kings of Moab, of Basan, and of the Amorites, making a united opposition to Joshua, when, at the command of God, he took from these

* 'Εν δ' ἄρα οἱ χρυσεῖον ἐπικρέματ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
 Ὀρσσηκὸς παναοῖο δέρας, τὸ οἱ ἁμφιδокίμει
 Δεινὸς Ὀφίς, θνητοῖς ὁλοὸν τέρας, οὐ φατὸν ἔπειν.

Orph. Argon. (Herman) 898 et seq.

Hence, Mr. Wharton in his "Crusade:"—

Astaroth and Termagaunt
 With many a Dæmon, pale of hue
 And doom'd to drink the bitter dew
 That drops from Macon's sooty tree
 'Mid the dread grove of ebony.

† Vid. Nimrod, vol. ii. 145.

idolatrous and wicked people that land, and divided it among the twelve tribes of Israel.

The tribes in the order of their allotment in the north, were Ashur, extending from Sidon to Mount Carmel, with the exception of the independent city of Tyre, Naphtali, Zabulon, with the half tribe of Manasseh. Below these were the remaining half tribe of Manasseh, Isaachar, and Gad; then came the tribes Ephraim, Reuben, Dan, Benjamin, Simeon, and Judah.

The tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh to the north-east of the Jordan, did not take possession of their allotments till the settlement of the other tribes had been completed.

The descendants of Levi, having been reserved and appointed to the service of the priesthood, had towns, with surrounding suburbs assigned to them throughout the other tribes; whence these towns were called Levitical.

After the extinction of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, into which the tribes had merged, when their form of government was changed from a direct to an indirect *theocracy*, no traces of the partition into tribes are to be found. From this period we meet with only four principal districts, viz., Galilæa, Samaria, and Judæa, on the western side of the Jordan, and Peræa, on the eastern. The name Galilee is scarcely met with in the Old Testament; although from the richness of its soil, which exceeded the rest of Palestine, it was always the most populous.

It was divided into Upper and Lower Galilee: the Upper also obtaining the name of Galilæa Gen-

tium, *the Galilee of the Gentiles*, that is, of foreign nations.

The district of Trachonitis, *the rugged*, forming the northern boundary of Galilee, contained the sources of the Jordan, near the ancient city Laish, named Dan, during the time of the Judges. This city afterwards became the northern boundary-city of the kingdom of Israel, as Bethel was its southern: hence the expression of "setting up the golden calves in Dan and Bethel," signifies throughout the kingdom. In like manner from Dan to Beersheba signified throughout Palestine; Beersheba being the southern boundary-city of the kingdom of Judah.

Its most famous city in ancient times was Aco, which obtained the name of Ptolēmāis under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, the kings of Egypt, several of whom possessed Cœle-Syria. It afterwards regained its former name, and became, under the name *Acre*, the chief scene of contest, in the 13th century, between the Mahomedans under Saladin, and the crusaders under Richard I. After this period it was destroyed, that it might not serve as an entrance and garrison-fort for the Franks into Palestine. It has gained a modern celebrity from the defeat of the French by the British under Sir Sydney Smith.

On the coast near this place, at the mouth of the little river Belus, some Carthaginians, after suffering shipwreck, are reported to have discovered glass among the ashes of their fire, made from dry seaweed, in fusion with the sand of that river. Hence, in after times, its sand became an article of importance in the manufacture of glass.

Jezreel, which afterwards became the royal city

of the kingdom of Israel, was the principal one of Galilee, being situated in rich and luxuriant plains, watered by the tributary streams of the Kison: these plains still retain a vestige of their ancient name, under the denomination of the plains of Esdrēlon.

Near the city Gilbōa, to the north-east of Endor, Saul met his death, not long after his interview with the witch of that place.

The city Tiberias, on the borders of the lake to which it gave its name, was built with much magnificence on the ruins of a very ancient town named Chenēreth, or Cinēreth, by Herod Antipas, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar.

This lake also obtained the name of the lake of Gennesareth, from the delightful district adjoining it called Gennāsar, in which was the town Capernaum.

The town Jotapāta to the north-west of the lake, is famous for its having sustained a siege under the Jewish historian Josephus, its governour, against the emperor Vespasian.

The principal city of Samaria was of the same name as the country, and had been destroyed by the *Asmonean princes. Herod the Great afterwards rebuilt it in great magnificence, changing its name to Sebaste, from Σεβαστὴς, *augustus*, in honour of the emperor Augustus.

The city of Cæsarēa was also rebuilt and beautified by Herod in the plains of Megiddo.

Japha or Joppa, *Yafa*, was famous in historic fable

* A name given to the Maccabees, the descendants of Mattathias, surnamed Asmon.

as the scene of the delivery of *Andrōmēda, when chained to a rock, from the sea-monster by Perseus. This fable is identical with that of Hesiōne rescued by Hercules; both are referrible to the prophet †Jonah.

Sichem, the ancient royal city of Samaria, to the north of Jerusalem, was afterwards Neapōlis, *Nab-lous*. This city was situated in the midst of some beautifully-watered plains, and nearly enclosed by the hills of Ebal and Gerizim; from the former of which Joshua, according to the commands of God, read to the assembled multitudes the curses, and from the latter the blessings attendant upon the due observance of the Law.

The chief city of Judæa, as well as of the whole country, was †Hiero-Solyma, Jeru-Salem, *Jerusalem*, considered by ancient authors to have been Salem, the residence of Melchisēdec.

Before the time of David, it was also known by

* Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ

Andromedam pœnas immitis jusserat Ammon.

Apollod. ii. 4, 3.

† The remains of the huge sea monster, which God prepared in order to swallow him, were shown at Jaffa, as those of the Cetus, which Perseus killed, were brought to Rome by Scaurus, and exhibited there.

Pliny, v. 31.

‡ The *Solyman* name was not uncommon in the ages of Paganism, thus, there was a Mons* Solymus in Pamphylia; in Peisidia† also, whence Neptune took his survey. The nation of the Lycians seem to have been called ‡ Solymi, but the most illustrious was the Solyma of the Jebusite Canaanites, and by way of honour called Hiero-Solyma, a land which the Lord had reserved for his own demesne, but which various tribes of the apostates had presumed to occupy, and which the Israelites when in possession always called Jeru-Salem, *Behold Peace*.

Nimrod, ii. 144.

[* Strabo, xiv. 952. † Hom. Od. v. 283. ‡ Herod. i. 173.]

the name of Jebus, being the chief city of the Jebusites, a people of Canaan, upon whose conquest it became the royal city, and residence of the kings of Judæa. Herodotus* is supposed to allude to this city under the name of Cadÿtis, and speaks of it as being subjugated by Necho king of Egypt, who, according to historic record, did exercise acts of sovereignty in Jerusalem. Others make this Cadÿtis to be †Gath of the Philistines.

It was built on several hills, the highest and largest of which was Mount Sion, on and around which was built the upper city: this was skirted by the valley of Hinnom as the southern boundary. To the north was Acra, the lower city, which included Mount Moriah, the site of the temple of Solomon. Both the Upper and Lower cities had for their eastern boundary a ravine, along which ran the valley and brook of Kedron, on the city side of Mount Moriah. To the north of the lower city was Mount Calvary, the scene of our Lord's crucifixion.

The destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus, whereby our Saviour's prophecy was fulfilled, took place September 8, A.D. 70.

Eusebius of Cæsaræa, and St. Jerome, who both lived during the fourth century in this country, could find but few places, and those in ruins, out of the number mentioned in the Scriptures; so that beyond the sites of very few towns, of comparatively modern date, nothing can be ascertained so as to fix the position of ancient cities: so extensive a desolation, in exact conformity with the prophecy of Scripture, is spread over this once fertile region.

* Herod. ii. clix.

† Reland, Palest. ii. 669.

The city Gophna is found to be of some magnitude, lying on the road to Neapölis and Samaria; and on the coast is found a city in ruins named Apollonias, *Arsuf*.

To the south of the lake of Gennesareth, and connected with it by the river Jordan, was the Lacus Asphaltites, vel Mare* Mortuum, *the Dead Sea*, which is supposed to occupy the site of †Sodom and Gomorrah, and the other cities of the plains, recorded in Scripture to have been destroyed by God for their fearful wickedness. It is 100 miles long, and 25 broad.

In the east of this boundary was a region named Peræa, from *πέραν*, *beyond*, that is, beyond the Jordan.

Throughout this country, little beyond the remains of former grandeur is to be found, as in the present small villages of Geräsa, Heshbon, and the fortress of Amäthus, commanding the plains of Aulon.

The district of Gileaditis was to the north-east of Peræa, where on the little stream of the Jabbok is to be found a small fortress, built amid a pile of ruins, supposed to be those of Ramoth or Ramoth-Gilead.

The northern portion of Peræa was Batanæa (the territory of Og, king of Basan, with a large part of that of Sihon, king of the Amorites).

The low mountain-slopes of Hermon, a continu-

* Joseph. Hist. Jud. iv. 27.

† There seems to have been a remnant left from this town,* for Stephanus Byzan. has Ἐγγάδα, κώμη μεγάλη, πλεονάζον Ζεδόμων Ἀραβίας.

[* 1 Kings xv. 12. 2 Kings xxiii. 7.]

ation of the Antilibanian-range, traverse this whole region, terminating at the mountain-torrent Hieromax, where it empties itself into the lake. Its chief city was Abila.

One of the districts of Peræa was Gaulonitis, to the south of the lake of Gennesareth. At this extremity was the little village Gamāla, which became afterwards a town of such importance, in consequence of its traffic in the fish taken from the lake, and salted there, that another town Tarichæa, from *τάριχος*, *salting*, was erected on the opposite side.

Adjacent to this was the country of the Gădărenes with its chief town Gădăra, but which Josephus speaks of as the capital of all Peræa.

Along the banks of the Jordan, and extending some distance inland, were extensive plains, on which was held the great annual fair for the sale of Arabian horses; and which thus formed the principal entrepot for the exchange of eastern merchandise in that quarter.

Here also was the district Ammonitis with its capital Philadelphīa, anciently Rabboth Ammon, *the Great Ammon*; and Moabit̄is, the chief city of which, according to the custom of the country, was called Rabboth Moab, afterwards Areopōlis, *Rabba*, on the brook Arnon.

During the Asmonean dynasty, which lasted up to the time of Herod, ten cities on this side of Jordan were confederated for the purpose of mutual protection: these were Scythopōlis, Gadāra, Hippos, Gerāsa, Canātha, Pella, Dium, Philādelphīa, and Căpitolias.

ARABIA.

THE extensive country of Arabia lying south of these countries, and bounded on the east, south, and west, by the Sinus Persicus, *the Persian Gulf*, the Mare Erythræum, *the Arabian Sea*, and the Sinus Arabicus, *the Red Sea*, was divided into three parts from the natural character of the country, and accordingly obtained the names of Arabia Petræa, from *πίτρα*, *a rock*, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix.

To the last named division must be referred all those allusions in classical writers, which have a reference to the natural* wealth of Arabia.

The pure Arabians (Wanderers) claim for their progenitor Joctan or †Kahtan the son of Eber, from whom tradition makes them draw their name: the rest claim their descent from Ishmael the son of Abraham.

The whole of the interior of this country, being generally destitute of water, seems through this circumstance to have maintained its freedom throughout all the various changes of dominion among the neighbouring nations.

The northern district of this country, adjacent to Palestine, was assigned originally to Esau the son of

* ——— beatis nunc Arabum invides

Gazis, et acrem militiam paras

Non ante devictis Sabææ

Regibus.

Hor. Od. i. 1. &c.

† Kahtan Eberi filius, * Arabum pater:

Said ebn Batrik Ann. 47.

[* The Chaldee Paraphrast on 1 Chron. i. 8. has "Filli Cham erant Arabs, Mizraim, Aliherok, et Canaan," and presently after "et Arabs genuit Nimrod."

So Tzetzes repeatedly calls Memnon and his army, Arabians.

Post. Hom. 232. &c.]

Isaac, whose posterity, in consequence of this descent, was not molested by the Israelites under Moses in their journey to the promised land.

The celebrated port in the Sinus Eleamītes or Ælanītes, from which Solomon sent his ships for gold to Ophir, was Ezion-Geber, which under the Ptolemies received the name of Běřēnice.

Between this gulf and the Sinus Heroopolites, *the Gulf of Suez*, were the mountains of Sinai and Horeb.

The northern arm of this gulf, which, as well as the Ælanītes Sinus, at those ancient times was called the Red Sea, is supposed to be the* place where the Israelites, at the command of God, passed safely through the waters on dry land, under the conduct of Moses, and where the Ægyptians, in attempting to pursue them, were all overwhelmed by the returning waters.

The names of only few tribes in these regions were known to the Greeks and Romans, as the Nābāthæi, so called from Nabayoth a son of Ishmael, and the Madaanites, said to have inhabited the country of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses.

In Arabia Felix the situations of nearly all places is conjectural.

In the old city Macōrāba, in the northern part of this district, the modern name Mecca is easily distinguishable, and according to tradition, the Arabians claim Abraham as the founder of it.

* By impartially weighing all arguments together, this important point in the sacred geography may be fixed at Sedur, over against the valley of Baideah, where the Israelites landed after they had passed through the interjacent gulf of the Red Sea.—See note on Ex. xiv. 2. Dr. Dodd's ed.

In the Geography of Ptolemy, the names of very many places are set down, of which no vestige now remains.

On the coast the sea-port of Mūsa, anciently Moseh, was what *Mocha* is now, and which gives its name to the coffee exported thence, and brought down thither from the interior.

Further inward we find the country of the Sabæi, the principal city of which was Sābāthā; the Homēritæ, the chief town of which was Mariābā, reported to have been the residence of Belkis queen of Saba or Sheba, who went to visit Solomon.

The Thurifēra Regio lying south of the gulf, was called also Libanophōrus, *productive of white frankincense*, the term Liban denoting *white* in the Arabic language.

The Angustię Diræ, *the straits of Babel-Mandeb*, (that is, *the Port of Mourning*,) terminate the gulf, and show by their name what fears were entertained of venturing on the ocean beyond.

Of the nations bordering on the Erythræum Mare, as well as on the Sinus Persicus, the geographical works of the ancients give only names descriptive of the habits of the people; thus, the Scenitæ, *the dwellers in tents* (from σκηνή, *a tent*); the Ichthyophāgi, *fish-eaters* (from ἰχθύς, *a fish*, and φάγω, *to eat*).

From the Dioscoridis Insula, *Scotia*, off the coast, the best aloes were exported.

In the Sinus Persicus, were Tylus and Arādus, the Dedan of * Ezekiel, *the Bahrein Islands*, famous in antiquity, as at present, for their pearl-fishery.

* Ezek. xxvii. 15.

The term Bedouins, in Arabic language *wanderers*, corresponds to the *Campestres* of the Latins, as applied to the roving tribes either of Arabians, Scythians, or Parthians. The *Saracēni*, though mentioned both by Pliny and Ptolemy, were not recognised as a people of any importance till the time of Justinian; yet their various clans roved over and claimed all the country between the Arabian and Persian gulfs.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE COUNTRIES NORTH OF IT.

THE country between the rivers Euphrātes and Tigris, thence called Mesopotamia, (from μέσος, *middle*, and ποταμός, *a river*,) included also Babylonia, Armenia, together with the countries north of these, lying between the Pontus Euxinus and the Mare Caspium.

The interior of this country was a sterile soil, being without wood, water, or herbage, producing only a few aromatic plants, especially wormwood, and was inhabited by a few wandering tribes.

Its principal districts were Osroēne and Mygdonia in the north, and Singa in the south. * Horace alludes to Mygdonia as one of the roving nations that were always causing trouble to the eastern boundary of the Roman empire, which Augustus had limited to the banks of the Euphrātes.

The chief city on the northern district was Edessa,

* Quod si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattii
Campis continuem. Hor. Od. iii. 16. 41.

of Macedonian origin; near it was the crystal fountain Callirhœe, (from *καλὸς*, *beautiful*, and *ῥέω*, *to flow*,) which name was afterwards given to any beautiful spring of water.

Its other town was Charræ, or Garrhan, the Charran of Scripture, whence Abraham set out for the promised land. Near this place, the Romans, under Crassus, were totally defeated by Surēna, the general of the Parthian king Orōdes, by whom * Crassus is said to have been cruelly put to death, and the surviving Romans obliged to settle in that country, A.D. 53.

Below were the towns Thapsăcus and Circesium, on the rivers Belias and Chabōras, both tributaries of the Euphrates.

Opposite to this latter, on the Tigris, was the little town Scenæ, mentioned by Xenōphon in his *Anabāsis*.

The southern part of Mesopotamia, anciently the seat of the Babylonian empire, which included a tract of land on the other side of the Euphrātes, was protected from the incursions of its northern barbarians by the Median wall, built by Semirāmis. The whole of this region was remarkable for the fertility and high state of the cultivation of its soil, and for the great attention paid to its irrigation by means of canals, and artificial lakes.

The country lying about the junction of the rivers was called Chaldæa. The † people of both these

* Milesne Crassi, conjuge barbarâ
Turpis maritus vixit? Hor. Od. iii. 5. 5.

† ————— neu Babylonios
Tentâris numeros. Hor. Od. i. 11. 2.

countries were ever addicted to the practices of magic.

The capital of this country was the ancient Babylon, built by * Belus, the † Nimrod of Scripture, founded probably by his great-grandfather Cush. According to Herodotus, the city was a perfect square, each side of which measured twelve geographical miles.

The river Euphrates ran directly through the middle; all its streets cut each other at right angles, thus becoming open squares of large extent in different parts of its enclosure, so as to supply pasturage for cattle, and means of cultivating land for food in the event of a siege.

In these were the original hanging-gardens, or rather immense terraces raised on piles, which were watered by the erection of hydraulic machines.

For its idolatry and depravity, God, by his prophet Isaiah, condemned it to utter destruction; and its ruins, even at this distance of time, presenting the vitrified appearance of fire, remain as the enduring memorials of the completion of prophecy,

* Bel, (a sacred term denoting either *the deity* or *heaven*.) was changed to Babel, *confusion*. Hence Βηλος, *heaven*, βιβλος, *an unholy place*. Etym. Mag. in voce.

† And Cush begat Raamah, and Raamah begat Sheba, and Sheba begat * Nimrod, &c. He was a mighty hunter before Jehovah, a despotic tyrant, perhaps "hunter of souls," (Ezek. xiii. 18), subjugating men, and disregarding God, wherefore it is proverbially said; even as, &c. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, &c. *Cities in Irak and Khuzistan, he remaining at Babylon, after the main body of the Cushites had been miraculously dispersed, established his first dominion there.*

See Gen. x. 8, &c., ed. Dr. Hussey.

* Nim-rod signifying *filial-Rebel*, was the abomination of ancient Babylon, as it will hereafter be of the Apocalyptic Babylon; or Nimrod is the *type* of Antichrist. Nim. vol. i. 23.

effected by Cyrus, B.C. 538; about 2000 years after its foundation. Here also Alexander met his death, B.C. 323.

The city of Seleucia, on the opposite side on the Tigris, was founded by Seleucus Nicātor, one of Alexander's generals, and the founder of the Syrian dynasty.

In this country, at some distance beyond the walls of Semiramis, was the village of * Cunaxa, ever memorable as the place where Cyrus the younger, in his attempt to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes, and aided by 10,000 Greek mercenary soldiers, was defeated and slain; and whence they commenced their immortal retreat under Xenōphon, after the treacherous murder of their principal commanders, B.C. 401.

The country of Armēnia, watered by the sources of the Euphrātes, and the Tigris, with their numerous tributary streams, was traversed by several irregular chains of mountains.

The valleys afforded a good tillage for vines, and excellent pasturage for cattle: this produce found a ready market at Babylon, to which it was conveyed by water.

The various warlike tribes inhabiting the mountains, as the Tāōchi and the Moschīci, never would acknowledge any allegiance to the Persian monarch. Hence for a very long period the country was without any capital city, till Tigrānes, during the time of the Mithridatic war, about 80 B.C., founded the city Tigranocerta, *Sered*, not far from the river Centrites, mentioned by Xenōphon as being crossed by

* Xen. Anab. i.

his troops, after getting clear from the warlike tribe of the Cardūchi.

The principal river of Armēnia, separating it from Media, was the Araxes, on which stood the city Artaxāta, near Mons Arārat, or Abus. It is not agreed whether this or the Mons Niphātes, alluded to by * Horace, in the district of Sophēne, is the Arārat of Scripture.

The waters of the great Arsissa Palus, to the east of Mount Niphātes, are said to have been exceedingly salt.

INDIA BEYOND THE INDUS.

PASSING over the fabulous narratives of the expeditions of Sesostris and Semirāmis, identified with Ninus, (*Nimrod*,) and Helēna, (*the queen mother of Babylon*,) the geographical history of Herodōtus and Ctesias concerning the conquests of Cyrus and Darius, does not extend beyond the Indus. Indeed, the further we advance into Asia, the more we find all knowledge at a stand; and till the time of the Macedonian dynasties, there were no credible historical records of India, beyond such limited information as found its way through Persia, neighbouring to the free Greek states, and the countries extending westward from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the †

* Cantemus Augusti tropæa

Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphatem. Hor. Od. ii. 9. 19.

† Ælian speaks of a version of Homer in the Indian (probably Persian) language, made by order of the king; Ælian. xii. 48. Ctesias also mentions certain *royal parchments*, probably borrowed from Greece.—i. 504.

Nothing, says Sir Algernon Herbert, is recorded in writing,

Cilician passes. The whole of the Brahmin literature, inconsiderable as it was at the time of Alexander, was confined to a few colleges; and it was not the interest of its priesthood to allow any information, the engine of its power, to be spread through the country.

The daring expedition of Alexander, and the account of it by Arrian, extended no further than the warlike tribes on the Punjaub.

Seleucus Nicātor, the successor of Alexander, is said to have extended his conquests into the interior, even as far as the banks of the Ganges. Nicæa was the favourite name of the cities founded by him, of which the number is said to have been about thirty. In these he placed Greek colonies, and was himself a great patron of literature.

In the early geographical history of this country, the author of the *Periplus*, Claudius Ptolemy, and Strabo, are now our only guides.

From these we learn that along the western shore of the Indian peninsula were the cities *Barygāza* in the country of the *Tābāci*, the great market for

or clearly known concerning that large district of Scythia, (China,) anterior to the close of the third century or Manichæan epocha. The character of the usurper, Tsin-che-hoangti, was invented to account for a language pretending to be primitively ancient, that was notoriously modern. Thus elegance of diction, and the harmonious modulation of sound, coupled with the novelty of the thing, have deceived the judgment of some of our oriental critics; but it is a feeble and unscholar-like taste which can be carried away by such qualities.—*Nimrod*, vol. ii. 508.

Hence Sir W. Jones justly comments. "Take a sufficient number of tyrants, princesses, giants, dragons, and devils, and sprinkle them all over with roses, nightingales, jessamy, suns, moons, and stars, and then you may 'contest the merit of invention with Homer himself.'"—*Hist. Pers. Lang.* p. 167.

eastern jewels, especially onyxes, and Calliāna, with its adjacent islands the Sesecreinæ, *Elephanta and Salsêthe*, where are the celebrated subterraneous temples, hewn out of the solid rock.

In the interior, we find the innumerable and mighty tribe of the Prasii, *Bengal and Oude*, with their chief city Palobothra, on the Ganges; at the mouth of which river was the tribe Gangārīdæ, so called from the name of the river, said by Virgil * to flow into the sea through seven streams, thus confounding it with the Nile.

The island, Taprōbāna, *Ceylon*, more anciently called Salice, was by Ptolemy considered very much larger than it really is, and obtaining his information only from hearsay, he confounds the island with the continent, and then cuts off the peninsula of India at about 16° N. L. which he adds to the island.

On the eastern side of the Gangētīcus Sinus, *the bay of Bengal*, Ptolemy, now our only geographer, places a city Barācūra within the limits of the Aurea Regio, which city he considers the emporium of that whole region.

Below this, the Argentea Regio, *the Birman empire*, brings us down to the Aurea Chersonēsus, *Siam, Pegu, and Malaya*.

The eastern shore of this region was washed by the Sinus Magnus, *the Gulf of Siam*, into which flowed the river Senus, *the Meikong or Cambodia*, thus separating it from a people he calls by the general name Sinæ.

* Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus
Cum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.

Virg. *Æn.* ix. 31.

* Ptolemy, who in so many important points had arrived at so correct a knowledge, then closes his account by supposing this unknown southern land of Cattigara and Thinaë, the metropolis of Sinæ, towards the north and east to be connected somehow with the promontories of Prasum and Rhaptum in Azānia, on the eastern coast of Africa.

AFRICA.

AFRICA, assigned to Ham and his descendants after the deluge as their possession, still exhibits amid the stupendous ruins of its cities, the continuous fulfilment of the curse uttered against the posterity of † Canāan the son of Ham, by his grandfather Noah.

History informs us that the ‡ circumnavigation of this country, though triennially performed by the Phœnicians and Hebrews at the time of Solomon, afterwards fell into such desuetude, that even to the Greek and Roman traders, little was known with any certainty beyond the countries along the shores of the Mediterranean, and the banks of the Nile.

Africa, known also under the general names of Lībya and Gætūlia, properly only large districts, may be divided into three parts; the northern embracing the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean;

* Ptolem. iv. 9. vii. 3. 5.

† Gen. ix. 25.

‡ See Preliminary chapter.

the central comprising the sandy desert, called by Herodôtus and Ptolëmy *the wild beast region*; the southern containing the few countries that had been visited along the banks of the Niger, and known to the Greeks and Romans under the general name of *Æthiopia*.

Mauritania, *Fez and Morocco*, extending from the shores of the Atlantic to Numidia, was divided into the districts Tingitāna, so called from Tingis, *Tangiers*, its chief city; and Cæsariensis, from Cæsarēa, built by its king, Juba II., in honour of Augustus Cæsar, his patron.

The national name of this people, according to the Greek writers, was the Maurūsii,* and by this name they are often mentioned, even by the Latin poets.

Upon the Fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, was Mount Abŷla, near the ancient city Ceuta, opposite to Mount Calpe; on which promontories Hercules is said to have erected four pillars as the limits of his exploits.

The town of Sala, on the Atlantic, was a well-known piratical port.

In Cæsariensis, the city Siga, in the piratical tribe of the Massæsylli on the river Mulūcha, was the principal one of this western division. After the time of the Cæsars, the whole of this coast was studded with Roman colonies.

Numidia, *Algiers*, previous to the time of Juba, included the nation of the Massæsylli, the territory of Syphax, as well as the Massŷli, the territory of

* Jupiter Omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem.

Virg. *Æn.* iv. 206.

Masinissa. Both these * people were especially addicted to magic.

These two nations were for a time united by Jugurtha, through a series of acts of treachery and cruelty to the two sons of Micipsa, who on his death had left him joint heir to his kingdom in conjunction with his † sons. Of the kingdom, however, he was deprived by the Roman general, Marius, after a protracted war, and was starved to death in prison at Rome, B.C. 106.

Cirta was the capital city, not far from the town Hippo Regius, of which St. Augustine was bishop.

The whole of the interior lying between these countries and the celebrated Mount Atlas, was known under the general name of ‡ Gætulia, famous for its lions.

The country of Colchis, *Mingrelia*, was the scene of the fables connected with the golden fleece, and the || Argonautic expedition under Jason.

* Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,

* * * *

Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes
Quas velit, &c.

Virg. Æn. iv. 483.

† Sallust. Bel: Jugurth:

‡ Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum
arida nutrix.

Hor. Od. i. 22. 15.

|| The Argonautic poetical scheme was invented in Thesaly; it was the catastrophe of the decennial war, and being fitted up with a beginning and middle of moderate dimensions, was converted into a poem. Its inventors are said to have been * Epimenides of Crete, Herodorus and Cleon, quoted by the scholiast on Apollonius, and Neoptolemus, the supposed author of the † Naupactic Epics.

[* Diog. Laert. Epim. 7. 6. Lips. 1759.]

[† Naupactica cit. schol. Ap. Rh. iv. 86.]

Æa on the Phasis, whence came the beautiful bird the pheasant, still partially retaining the name of its original abode, and Cyta, the birth-place of Medæa, were its principal cities.

On the cliff of the Caucasian ridge, overlooking the Pontus Euxinus, Prometheus is fabled to have been chained, to suffer the punishment inflicted by Jupiter: this fable forms the drama of one of the plays of Æschylus.

The other countries Iberia, *Georgia*, and Albania, were tenanted by a few pastoral tribes, as the Săcăsēni and Legæ, who were protected from the more savage hordes of Sarmatia by the mountain-ranges of the Caucāsus, which were impassable except at certain passes called the Pylæ Caucāsia, and the Pylæ Albania, or Caspia, always kept strongly fortified.

THE COUNTRIES BETWEEN THE TIGRIS AND THE INDUS.

THE countries lying between the Tigris and the Indus, which, with the exception of Assyria, formed the Persian empire when in the zenith of its power, were on the north Hyrcania, Margiāna part of Aria, Sogdiāna, and Bactriāna; in the centre Media, Parthia, and Aria; in the south Susiāna, Persis, Carmania, and Gedrosia.

The country lying to the north of these nations, bounded on the south by chains of mountains under the various names of the Săriphi Montes, and the Paropamisus, all connected with the great Imāus,

formed a part of the country before mentioned, under the name of Scythia intra Imāum.

Assyria, lying along the banks of the Tigris, reported to have been so called from Assur, the son of Shem, was the seat of the second imperial city established in the world. This city was * Nineveh, founded by Ninus, (the † Nimrod of Scripture,) not by Assur, the power of which gradually extended over a great part of Asia.

With the death of Sardanapālus, its last king, B.C. 820, the kingdom passed into the hands of its conquerors, the Median Arbāces, and Belēsis, a priest of Babylon; but according to Scripture, it retained for a long period its former name.

In the district of Adiabēne was its chief city Arbēla, near which, at a village named Gaugamēla, was fought the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius, that terminated in the overthrow of the Persian empire.

At the little village Corcūna, (*Kerkouk*,) Strabo speaks of springs of naphtha, and of fire emitted from the earth, which are found to this day.

The other districts of Chalonītis, and Appollo-niātis, with cities of the same names, are said to have afforded plentiful pasturage for immense herds of cattle.

* The Targum of Onkelos, (a pupil of the famed Gamaliel,) says of Nimrod, "de terrā illā egressus est in Assyriam, et ædificavit Niniven," &c., ed. Walton. 39. So also Rabbi Jonathan, "ex terrā illā egressus est Nimrod, et regnavit in Assyriā, et dedit illi Dominus locum, et condidit quatuor civitates alias, Nineven, &c." Jonath. in Gen. x. 9.

† The Paschal Chronicle adds, αὐτὸν Νίνον τὸν Νίβεωδ ὃς Ἀσσύριοι ἠρεσάγοιουσιν. 79.

This country was isolated and protected by the Tigris on the west, and by a chain of mountains on the north and east, under the various names of the Carduchian, the Choathran, and the Zagros-chain, having all their various passes well fortified both by nature and art. It was watered throughout by the tributary streams of the Tigris.

To Hyrcania no certain boundaries can be assigned, having been the constant scene of war between the Parthian, Median, and Syrian monarchs, the former of whom founded a powerful empire, which, however, was only of short duration. Its chief city at the time of Alexander was Zadracarta on the river Maxērus.

Sogdiana, *part of Great Bucharia*, lying between the rivers Oxus and the Jaxartes, contained for its chief cities Cyroschāta in the north before spoken of, and Marācanda, *Samarcand*, in the south.

Bactriana, *Little Thibet*, separated from Sogdiana by the Oxus, both by its position and the natural fertility of the country, was the chief emporium for eastern commerce; and like Babylon, is spoken of as one of the principal seats of civilization.

Its chief city, situated in a well watered and fertile plain, was Bactra, *Balk*, anciently Zariaspa.

Its fortress Aornos, which was considered to render impregnable the passes of the Caucāsus, was taken by Alexander in his attack on Taxīla.

Media, separated from Assyria by the mountain-chain of Zagros, was at all times a most fertile country, exporting great quantities of eastern produce.

Its chief city was Ecbātāna, *Hamadan*, on the river Amardus; it is said to have been founded by

Memnon, not distinguishable from Adonis. Here was the spring-palace of the reigning monarch. According to historical records, the magnificence of this palace was equal to that of Babylon, and its timber, though of cedar and cypress, was overlaid with plates of gold and silver, and consisted of seven enclosures of walled terraces, built one within another, and diversified with the seven primitive colours, as a type of a * celestial superintendence, in opposition to that of the one true God.

The other city was Rhagæ, in the midst of a † well watered and fertile region; whence were exported large numbers of Nisæan horses, so called from the name of a neighbouring village.

Of the country of Parthia little was known beyond the names of some of its most powerful tribes, so celebrated for their skill in ‡ horsemanship and archery, and whose name was never mentioned among the || Romans without terror.

The extensive country of Aria comprehended the districts of Margiana, *Khorasin*, Drangiana, and the § Paropamisade, *Cabul*. Of the whole of this immense region, we even now know little beyond the names of its numerous and warlike tribes. The principal were the Astracœni, and the Sacæ, divided

* Under the Roman emperors there was still a living superstition, that the palace of Ecbātāna was "the mansion of the Gods." Philostr. Apol. Tyan. i. 39. 47.

† Herod. iii. 106.

‡ Vulnere seu Parthi ducentis ab inguine ferrum. Pers. v. 4.

|| ————— nec patitur Scythas

Et versis animosum equis

Parthum dicere. Hor. Od. i. 19. 10.

§ See Burnes's Bokhara. Also Heeren's Asia, vol. i.

into clans, and inhabiting the mountain and valley districts, whence flow the seven streams, which, with their tributaries, combine to form the Indus.

From these tribes the Persian monarchs always drew their best soldiers, and maintained their discipline at a very great cost. These tribes were doubtless the progenitors of the Seikhs.

The interior of the country was watered by several streams, which form the river Etymandrus, flowing into the Aria Palus. Its principal cities were Arachōtus and Phra.

Susiana, now nearly a wilderness, covered with sand, but * formerly abounding in the richest productions of the earth, had for its capital, Susa, probably the modern *Shuster*, on the banks of the crystal stream the Choaspes, the *Karoon*.

This was one of the principal residences of the Persian monarchs, who, according to Herodotus, were accustomed to drink of the waters of the † Choaspes, and of no other; and when travelling, its waters were carried with them, on four-wheeled carriages.

Persis, properly so called, which with Susiana formed the *Paran* of Scripture, was assigned to Elam the son of Shem, whom the Persians considered their progenitor. Little was known of Persis till the time of Cyrus, who annexed the Persian empire to that of the Medes.

Its ancient capital Persepōlis, *Estakar*, on the banks of the Medus, the *Bendimir*, was destroyed by Alexander. The massive character, and exten-

* Herod. i. 188.

† Regia lympha Choaspis. Tibull. i. 140.

siveness of the ruins of this city, indicate it as one of those that had its foundation about the same period with Ecbātāna, Ninēveh, &c., and erected, like Babel, through the same unholy opposition to the worship of God, and as though their founders would create another Paradise, the memorial of which had doubtless been handed down to them.

The little village of Ecbatāna was therefore set apart for the maintenance of the *Magian or Fire worship, established by the Nimrodian Cushim, at Nineveh, and elsewhere, and opposed therefore to the Sabian doctrine, maintained at Babylon by the queen mother.

The town Pasargādæ was the burial-place of its kings, and here the bones of Cyrus, brought from the battle-field of Cyroschata, are supposed to have been buried.

Caramania and Gedrosia, *Mekraum*, lying along the Persian gulf, are said, at the time of Alexander's conquest, to have produced in some parts of the interior the finest grapes, olives, and an abundance of myrrh, and aromatic shrubs.

Its principal cities were Carmāna and Parsis.

In passing into this country from the banks of the Indus, after the conquest of Porus, the army of Alexander suffered very severely from the deep and moving sands through which it was obliged to march, in want of provisions and water. Amidst

* The Magian and Sabian doctrines both agreed in superseding the worship of the true God by that of Fire or the Sun; but they superadded the Phallic and the Ithyphallic worship: hence the Salian tribe of the royal or Nimrodian family, so cherished the abhorrence of female monarchy, that in their code of laws we read "terra Salica in mulierem non transit."

Leg. Sal. tit. 62.

these sands, the armies of Semirāmis and Cyrus are said to have perished. *

According to Arrian, during this part of the expedition, Alexander lost his favourite horse, which was a cause of such grief to him, that he threatened to massacre all the Uxii, if it were not restored. It died shortly after, at the age of 30, and Alexander, on the banks of the Hydaspes, founded the city Bucēphāla, and erected a †mausoleum on the spot where it died, to perpetuate its name.

On the coast, we read of a people called the ‡ Ichthyophāgi, *the fish-eaters*, who are reported moreover to have clothed themselves with the skins stripped from the largest fish, and to have used the bones in the construction of their huts.

Beyond the promontory of Carpella, mentioned in the narrative of Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, were the islands of Oaracta and Omænus, *Ormus*, now giving its name to the straits.

It is recorded, that one of the kings of these islands, named Erythras, was drowned there, from whom the Erythræum Mare took its name.

Africa proper, included the districts of Zeugitāna and Byzacēna. The capital city was Carthāda, called

* Arrian, v.

† The mausoleum, like the tomb of Cyrus, exists to the present day. Greenwood, in his narrative of the Afghanistan campaign, speaks of it as about three marches distant from the Indus, on the route from the Jhelum to Peshawur. Lieut. Burnes places it on the banks of the Hydaspes, nearly opposite Oodeenuggur, the Nicæ of Q. Curtius; i. 58.

‡ The fisheries in the mouths of the Indus are extensive, and form a source of commerce. Burnes's Bokhara, iii. 243.

also *Βύρσα*, * *Byrsa*, a *skin*, from the stratagem employed by its foundress Dido, in the purchase of the land on which to build it; this story is a great sign of its Babelism, the *Byrsa* being one of the symbols of Babylon. The same story is told by the Persians of the founding of Calcutta by the English.†

This city, named by the Greeks *Carchēdon*, and by the Romans *Carthāgo*, was also called the Tyrian or Sidonian city, from the name of the mother-city of this colony.

It became famous from the three memorable wars it maintained against the Roman power, and which lasted with short intervals from B.C. 264, to B.C. 145, and were terminated by the total destruction of the city under Scipio Africānus the younger. Utica then became the capital city, which, in after time, gave the name *Uticensis* to ‡ Cato, who killed himself there after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

The other cities were Zama, the scene of the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio Africānus, B.C. 202, which ended the second Punic war; Capsa, a strong treasure-city of Jugurtha, situated between the *Palus Tritōnis*, whence *Minerva* was called *Tritonia*,

* *Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.*

Virg. Æn. i. 367.

† *Malcolm's Hist. Pers. i. 396.* A similar story is told of Ivar the Dane, who having invaded the kingdom of Hellas, son of Hamas king of England, granted him peace on condition of having given him as much land as a horse's hide would enclose; which he so cut into strips that "*habilem exedificandæ urbi agrum implicuit.*" *Saxo. Gram. Hist. Dan. ix. 159.*

‡ *Sæpe oculos memini tangebam parvus olivo,
Grandia si nollem morituri verba Catonis
Dicere.*

Pers. iii. 43.

and the Palus Lībŷa, the fabled abode of the * Gorgons.

Tripolitāne, *Tripoli*, lying between the Greater and Lesser Syrtis, was a sandy desert, with very few cultivated Oāses, and was entirely occupied by roving tribes, the chief of which were the Psylli, *the snake charmers*, and the Lotophāgi, who at one time conducted the great caravans trading between Carthage and the interior.

Its chief cities were Leptis, *Lebada*, and *Æa*, *Tripoli*.

These Syrtes, Major and Minor, off the coast, were quicksands, at all times very dangerous to mariners: they are often alluded to by the † poets.

The Philænorum Aræ, at one time formed the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian empire, which extended on the western side to the columns of Hercules, a distance of about 2,000 miles.

Under the general name of Lībŷa were included the regions Cyrēnaïca, Marmarīca, and Ammoniāca.

The chief city of Cyrēnaïca was Cŷrēne. Along this coast was a great number of Greek colonies. The fabled garden of the Hesperīdes was placed here by some writers, where in after times was the city Berenīce.

Marmarīca was chiefly a sandy desert, of which the chief city was Antipyrgus, on the coast.

The Ammoniāca Regio, called also Catabathmus,

* Πρὸς Γοργόνιά πηδία Κισθῆνης, &c.

* * * * *

Πίλας δ' ἀδελφαὶ τῶνδε τρεῖς κατὰ πτερὰ

Δρακοντόμαλλοι Γοργόνες.

Æsch. Prom. 817.

† Virg. Æn. i. 114, et seq.

takes its name from the far-famed * temple of Jupiter Ammon, the son of Saturn, Cham, the youngest son of Noah, the postdiluvian restorer of every abomination of the antediluvian world, which was still further propagated by his sons, especially Nimrod and his posterity, under the sanctioned titles of the gods, goddesses, demi-gods, and mythic heroes of the classical literature of every known country.

The surrounding city was styled Ammonium, and was situated in a beautiful Oāsis, amidst frightful deserts of sand. Alexander encountered the greatest difficulties in order to visit this temple, that he might be saluted as a god. In the holy ground of this temple was the celebrated fountain of the Sun, the waters of which are said by † Lucretius to have been cold at noon, and hot at night.

The interior parts of all these countries were known in antiquity under the general name of the Gārāmantes, taking their name from their chief city, Gārāma. ‡ Virgil is supposed, when mentioning this people, to have alluded to a nation nearer the coast, over whom the Roman arms had lately triumphed.

The central division of Africa commenced at the

* The temple, properly so called, was the whole compound structure, the *συςτήμα*. There was the Mount, *λόφος*, the *βῆμος*, and encircling the whole the *τίμνος*, holy ground, hedged in by a grove, *ἄλσος*, of growing trees, of Cyclopean rocks erected in a circle or oblong, or lastly of Doric or Ionian columns. Nim. i. 309.

† *Esse apud Ammonis fanum fons luce diurnâ
Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore fertur.*
Lucr. vi. 848.

‡ ————— Super et Garamantes et Indos
Proferet imperium. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 791.

mountain-range of Atlas, the district about which was called by the inhabitants Beledulgerig, *the land of dates*: this included the great desert, *the Sahara*, and was said to be inhabited by some tribes of black Gætulians, Melāno-Gætūli.

Off the western coast, where the range of the Atlas mountains runs down to the sea, will be found the * Fortunātæ Insulæ, (*the Elysium of the blessed dead*), *the Canaries*; the principal of which was Canaria. The most westerly of these, the present *Ferro*, was taken as the point from which all the degrees of longitude were reckoned. This being about 18° 6' west of the meridian of Greenwich, from which meridian all modern maps are laid down, must be duly allowed in measuring the longitude of comparative geography.

Below, we meet with the Insulæ Hesperidum, the celebrated gardens of the daughters of Hespērus, with their golden apples, which Hercules is reported to have carried off, after he had killed their guardian † dragon.

The interior country along the banks of the Nigir, *the Niger*, the waters of which were said to lose themselves in the sands of the desert, was known under the general name of Nigritia. Nigīra is spoken of as the capital, where, in the first ages of Mahometanism, the Fatamides resided.

Still further inward, we meet with an extensive country region called Ghana, of which Tabīdium was said to be the capital.

* ————— arva beata

Petamus arva, divites et insulas. Hor. Epod. xvi. 41.

† ————— quam si fortunas servet easdem

Hesperidum serpens, aut Ponticus. Juv. xiv. 113.

The furthest place mentioned by Ptolemy along the south-western coast, beyond the promontory Ārsinārium, *Cape Verd*, was Hespēri Cornu, a promontory lying off a chain of mountains running into the sea; these were named the *Θεῶν ὀχημα*, *the chariot of the gods*, the place where the chariot of the sun was supposed to finish its daily course by *entering* the western ocean.

ÆGYPTUS.

THE country of Ægypt, at the time of Moses, and even of Abraham, enjoyed a high degree of organized civilization, arising from the natural features of the country, and its situation on the navigable river, the Nile.

This river, at stated periods, overflowing its banks from the beginning of August to the end of October, so prepared and enriched the soil of the whole valley, as only to need that the seed should be cast and covered up on its alluvial deposit.

It was, moreover, so situated between Asia and Africa, and so near to the lands where gold and spices were abundantly procured, as to have been in all ages the entrepot of the great caravan-trade between all those regions.

Thus, we learn, that this country was famed for its pottery, dyeing, and weaving:—thus, it imported gold, ivory, and slaves from Æthiopia, salt from the deserts of Africa, spices from Arabia, and exchanged its wines and corn for the wines of Greece, through the Phœnician traders.

Ægypt may be divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper.

Lower Ægypt comprised all the land between the extreme branches of the Nile, the eastern, called the Pelusiæcum Ostium, from the city of that name, Pelusium, *Damietta*, at its mouth, and the western Canopicum, from the islet Canopus, *Aboukir*, rendered famous by Lord Nelson's victory: the * inhabitants of this district in the time of Juvenal, were fearfully demoralized.

All this country within the extreme branches of the Nile, was named the Delta, from the similarity of its form to the Greek letter Δ. It included also the districts lying on either side beyond these branches, extending from the Sinus Plinthenêtes, to the town of Rhino-corûra, on the Palus Sirbonis, alluded to by † Milton: this town received its name, according to Strabo, because a large body of Æthiopians (probably Arabians,) had cut off the noses of its inhabitants for their breach of faith.

The whole of this country was formerly full of noble cities, and teemed with inhabitants.

Its ancient capital was Sais, *Sa*, on the Canopian branch of the Nile.

After the conquest of the empire by Alexander, he built a new capital Alexandria, on the lake Ma-

* ————— Horrida sane
Ægyptus; sed luxuriâ, quantum ipse notavi,
Barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo. Juv. xv. 44.

† A gulf profound as that Sirbonian bog
"Twixt Damietta and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk. Milt. Par. Lost, ii.

reōtis, alluded to by * Horace for the wines made in that neighbourhood. Here was the celebrated library of 700,000 volumes, said to have been burnt by order of the Caliph Omar, on the sacking of the town.†

From this city jutted out the islet ‡ Pharos, on which stood the famous lighthouse, and of which some remains are still existing, whence every lighthouse of succeeding ages has been termed a Pharos.

Among other noted cities were Heliopōlis, *the city of the Sun*; Babylōn, *Baboul*, or *Old Cairo*, and Heroopōlis, Ἡρώων πόλις, *city of heroes*, the residence of the Hykshos, or shepherd-kings, a nomad race, (probably of Ishmaelites,) that for a long period held Ægypt under so severe a subjection, as for ever to cause that people to hold || shepherds in abomination.

* Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico

Redegit in veros timores

Cæsar.

Hor. Od. i. 37. 15.

† The more ancient portion of this library in the Bruchium, had been destroyed in the burning of the fleet under Julius Cæsar. Humboldt's Cosm. 542.

‡ This served as a guide to ancient mariners for 1600 years. According to Pliny, it was built by Sosträtus of Cnidus, under one of the Ptolemies, (probably *Ptolemy Philadelphus*,) about 285 B.C. The cost of it was 800 talents (£195,000.) It was square, of white stone, consisting of many stories, and diminishing upwards. Its height was 300 cubits, about 512 feet English. The light of its fires could be seen, according to Josephus, at the distance of 300 stadia, (29, 1-5th Geograph. miles.) Findlay on Lighthouses, p. 262.

|| For every shepherd is an abomination unto the * Egyptians.

[* Who had but recently (that is, twenty-seven years before the regency of Joseph,) expelled from Ægypt the predatory pastoral tribes, who had established themselves in the country, and for 260 years had tyrannized over the inhabitants. Dr. Hussey on Gen. xlv. 34.]

Central Ægypt, called also Heptanömis, from ἑπτά νομοί, *seven governments*, and extending from 30° to 27½° N. lat., together with Upper Ægypt, comprised a tract of very fertile land on either side of the Nile, nearly 70 miles long, and varying from 9 to 17 miles in breadth, and was bounded on the west by the sandy deserts of Africa, and on the east by a low continuous mountain-range of granite. There were, however, in the desert, some well-watered fertile spots called Oāses.

Memphis was the capital city of this division, and near it were the stupendous pyramids in the sandy desert strip of Ghizeh, where Philip, instructed by an angel, baptized the chief minister of Candāce, the queen of Æthiopia, as he was returning from Jerusalem.

The largest pyramid is said to cover eleven acres of ground, and to rise to the perpendicular height of 481 feet. Many of the stones of these edifices measure more than 30 feet.

The age of some of these pyramids is referred by authors generally to the time of that Pharaoh who knew neither Jehovah* nor Joseph,† and who caused to be erected these immense towers, symbols‡ of Babel, as well as the treasure-cities of Pithom, Ramēses, and On (Heliopölis), by the descendants of

* Ex. v. 2.

† Ex. i. 8.

‡ "The pyramids of Ægypt," says Mr. Barrow, "as well as those lately discovered in Ireland, and probably too the tower of Babel, seem to have been intended for nothing more than images of Mahadeo." Mahadeo is Ithyphallus.

Nimrod i. 300.

Jacob, during their cruel bondage; from the site of which, the district of Ramēses was not far distant.

Another city of note was Arsinōe or Crocōdilo-pōlis, on the great artificial lake Mōeris, with its celebrated labyrinth, said to be the sepulchres of kings and sacred crocodiles. Herodotus* speaks of it as a palace with 1500 chambers above, and as many horrible cells below; † Pliny says it was either a temple, a palace, or a tomb with innumerable subterranean chambers; probably all three, a symbol of the three worlds.

This lake is reported to have been supplied by an underground communication with the Nile, and to have been constructed for the purposes of irrigation.

There was another Arsinōe at the northern extremity of the Sinus Heroopolites, so named from one of the queens of Egypt.

Upper Ægypt, called also Thebāis from its ancient capital Thebæ, *the No* or *No-Ammon* of Scripture, with its hundred ‡ brazen gates, hence obtaining the epithet || Hecatompŷlos, thus showing itself to have been a symbol of Babel, that daring antagonism to

* Herod. ii. 148.

† Perfossis cuniculis subterraneas domos.
Plin. xxxvi. 19.

‡ Hence Homer makes Thetis say :

Καὶ τότε ἰππιτά τοι ἔμι Διὸς ποτὶ χαλχοβατὶς δῶ.
Il. i. 426.

Hence also, Pindar:

Ὁ χαλχος οὐρανὸς οὕτω ἀμβατος αὐτοῖς.
Pyth. x. 42.

|| Πύλαι ἑκαστᾷσι πύριξ τοῦ τέχνης ἱκανὸν, χαλχῆσι πᾶσαι.
Herod. i. 1179. Negris's ed.

Hence Isaiah, xlv. 2.

heaven, a record of the Cushim, and kept in remembrance by them in all their most extraordinary undertakings. It was also known by the name of Diospōlis among the Greeks, from its worship of Jupiter under the title of Ammon. Thus the Ammon, Osiris, Phtha, &c. of the Ægyptians were the Jupiter, Bacchus, and Vulcan of the Greeks and Romans.

This city, according to *Homer and †Pliny, could send forth 200 chariots of war, and 20,000 soldiers from each of its gates, through navigable canals excavated under the city, unobserved by the inhabitants.

The ruins of this city extended on either side of the Nile 27 miles in circumference, and included within the circuit of its ruins the small ‡ towns of Karnac, Luxor, Kurnu, and Medinet-Haboo.

The whole of this district was crowded with huge obelisks, sphinxes, colossal statues, often of a single block of granite, tombs, palaces, and temples.

Another city of note was Coptos, whence Ptolemy Philadelphus constructed a road 260 miles across the desert to Berenice, a seaport on the Sinus Arabicus, for the better transport of Indian merchandise:

The cities || Ombos and Tentýra, *Dendera*, famed for its temple and celebrated Zodiac, are alluded to by Juvenal for the religious fury with which they persecuted each other.

* Hom. ix. 381, &c.

† Plin. xxxvi. 40.

‡ Heeren.

|| ————— nunquam sanabile vulnus
Ardet adhuc Ombos et Tentýra. Cum summus utrinque
Inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
Odit uterque locus, &c. Juv. xv. 34, &c.

The southern boundary-city was *Syēne, the metropolis of the insula Elephantina on the Nile, celebrated as the place where †Erastosthēnes, the librarian and geographer of Ptolemy Euergetes first discovered the earth's circumference to be 250,000 stadia, according to his computation. It was about one mile distant from the lesser cataract of the Nile, beyond which the direct navigation of the Nile partially ceases, and altogether so at the greater cataracts in Æthiopia.

ÆTHIOPIA.

ALL the country extending beyond Ægypt to the Mountains of the Moon, was included under the general name of Æthiopia, *Nubia and Abyssinia*. Among these various hordes and countries, we read of the district Merœ, with a capital of the same name, mentioned by Herodôtus.

Psammētīcus, about 600 B.C., is said to have united, and reigned over, all these countries lying about the sources of the Nile, and to have brought them under the old form of patriarchal government.

The chief city of Auxume, was Auxum: the extensive ruins of this city, and of others in this region, show that the whole of this country was once celebrated among the nations of antiquity. The same may be said of the ruins of Adūle, a sea-port on the Arabicus Sinus.

* Dentibus ex illis quos mittit porta Syenes.

Juv. xi. 124.

† Preliminary chapter.

The other countries were Agyzymba and Azānia, *Zanguebar, Ajan and Sofala*; in the latter of which the Ophir of Solomon is placed by some authors, on the sea-coast.

From the perusal of these latter pages, the mind necessarily recurs to the Scriptures, whence we learn how fearfully have been, and how completely are being fulfilled, the *curse and the blessing pronounced by Noah on his sons and their posterity, when speaking under the guidance of the Holy Spirit on the occasion of the indignity offered him.

Hence, we learn, how the sin of our first parents, if † tradition may be trusted, led into the second and greater sin of Arrenothoism, invoking *as a God, their son* ‡ Seth, after Abel had been murdered, and Cain banished; which sin was consummated by his son

* Gen. ix. * 25, † 26, ‡ 27.

† Cedrenus Hist. Byz. vi. 8. 9. Glycas Annal. ii. 121.

‡ Possedi hominem Deum. Vulg. Gen. iv. 25.

[* In the time of Abraham, Canaan's descendants were vassals to the Assyrian monarchy, (Shem); were conquered and expelled their territory by Joshua and David, (Shem); then settling in Africa, were subjected to the Romans, (Japhet).]

[† Jehovah to be Shem's God, the object of his worship, and the guardian of his fortunes.]

[‡ A twofold prophecy. In a temporal sense, the offspring of Japhet overflowing their own territories, and encroaching upon those of Shem, *Scythians, Tartars, Moguls, Europeans*, either by war or commercial treaties, have successively overrun, or established themselves in the Lower Asia, and the East. In a spiritual sense, the idolatrous nations of Japhet's line are to be, and some are, converted to the faith of Christ, and become worshippers of the true God in the modes of worship prescribed by revealed religion.] Comm. by Dr. Hussey on Genesis.

Enos, who is 'said to have arrogated to himself the name of God, at which time men were said "to call upon the name of the Lord," that is, "true religion began to be distinguished from that which was corrupt."

This Sethite anti-christianism continued through the patriarchates of Cainan, Mahaleel, and Jared, until the days of Enoch, who, for rejecting paganism, was translated into heaven, and while the descendants of the former patriarch plunged deeper into sin, the Enochidæ, the sons of God, for a space of 1049 years, kept aloof from their profanity. At length all, Noah excepted, were drawn into the Sethite abominations by intermarriage, thus confounding the line of the promised Messiah. To their apostasy succeeded a degree of wickedness, which caused that "every imagination of the thoughts of their hearts was only evil continually," and so increased in abomination till the end of flesh came before God, a consummation renowned in fable as the fall of the Titans. Hence after the deluge, was Noah (the Saturn of mythology) said to have *devoured his children: hence did his immediate posterity, through the same Sethite anti-christianism, transmitted through the rebel son Ham, become the gods, goddesses, and all the host of heaven, over the whole face of the earth. Hence sprang the abominations of Babel (Babylon), transmitted through the empires of Asia, Africa, and Europe,

* It may be doubted, says Sir Algernon Herbert, whether Noah intended to preserve Cham, (Jupiter,) the youngest of his three sons; or whether he was not deceived by the artifices of his wife. Nimrod, iv. 365.

and which have therefore successively been swept, and will continue to be swept, from the face of the earth, in conformity with the denunciation of God against national sin, till the period shall arrive when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

A. C. According to Archbishop Usher.	ASIATIC.		AFRICAN.
	GENERAL.	JEWISH.	EGYPTIAN.
4004 2348 *2285	Creation of the World Deluge Confusion of tongues at Babel, and pre- sumed foundation of Babylonian em- pire, and of Assy- rian 20 years after.	Time of Job, accor- ding to Dr. Hales, about 150 years after.	Cush born. Kingdom of Egypt founded 20 years after.
1921		Final call of Abra- ham.	Dynasty of Shepherd- kings commences 81 years before, under Sälätis.
1728		Joseph sold into Egypt.	Sojourn of Israel begins 22 years after.
1536	Troy founded by Scamander ten years before	Time of Moses and of Job, according to Archbp. Usher.	
1451 1341		Death of Moses. Time of Gideon and Sampson.	Expedition of Sesostris.
1259	Troy taken 75 years after.	Saul made king.	Presumed foundation of Carthage by Dido.
1003	Settlement of Ionian colonies in Asia Minor 41 years be- fore.	Time of Solomon.	Presumed circumnavi- gation of Africa by ships of Hiram and Solomon.
900	Chinese history be- gins about this time	Time of Jehosaphat, Elijah, &c.	
820	Time of Hazael king of Syria. End of Assyrian empire by death of Sar- danapälus.	Time of Jonah.	
776		Time of Hosea, Amos, &c.	
753		Time of Isaiah.	
721		Kingdom of Israel ended by Salmane- ser king of Assyria.	

* According to Sir Algernon Herbert. Nim. ii. 667.

EUROPEAN.		A.C. According to Dr. Hales.
GRECIAN.	ITALIAN.	
The Pelasgi in Greece 100 years after.		5411 8154 2554
Kingdom of Sicŷon 168 years before; of Argos 65 years after, by Ināchus, of the race of the Anakim <i>Shepherd-kings</i> . Fabulous deluge of Attica under Ogyges 36 years before. Kingdom of Attica founded by Cecrops 20 years before, and of Thebes by Cadmus 33 years after. Minos flourishes in Crete. The Isthmian Games; the Argonautic expedition, and the Pythian Games 78 years after. The Heracleidæ found the kingdom of Lacedæmon 155 years after. End of the kingdom of Sicŷon 85 years before, and of Athens by death of Codrus 67 years before.	Aborigines in Italy.	2078
		1885
		1693
		1608 1222
	Æneas sails for Italy 85 years after, and his son Ascanius founds Alba Longa 32 years from that time.	1110
		1020
Time of Homer 100 years before by some, and of Hesiod. Era of Lycurgus. Macedonian kingdom founded 6 years after.	Alban Dynasty of 14 kings, the last of whom Amulius seized the empire on the murder of his brother Numitor.	905 833
Coræbus conquers at Olympia and establishes the epoch of Olympiads. Decennial Archons at Athens 1 year before; first Messinean war 10 years after. Syracuse built 11 years before.	Rome founded, April 20th.	Olym. Year. vi. 4 xiv. 4

A.C. According to Archbishop Usher.	ASIATIC.		AFRICA.
	GENERAL.	JEWISH.	EGYPTIAN.
685	Byzantium founded		
	27 years after.		
606	Nineveh destroyed.	Time of Jeremiah &c.	The Phœnicians supposed to sail round Africa by order of Necho king of Ægypt.
588	Time of Cyrus the elder.	Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.	
536	Babylon taken by Cyrus 2 years after.	Return of Jews under Zerubbabel.	Ægypt conquered by Cambyses 11 years after.
509	Time of Confucius.		
480	Time of Xerxes.	Age of Zachariah.	Ægypt revolts, assisted by the Athenians 17 years after.
454		Time of Nehemiah.	
431	Time of Artaxerxes Longimanus.	Malachi the last of the prophets.	
416			Amyrtæus made king 2 years after.
401	Death of Cyrus the younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, and retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.		Time of Psammetîcus, king of Ægypt.
390	The Greek cities of Asia become tributary to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas, 3 years after.	Jewish high priesthood for 79 years under the Persian dynasty.	
363	Revolt of Asiatic satraps from Persia.		Tachos king of Ægypt, aided by Agesilaus against Artaxerxes.

EUROPEAN.

GÆCIAN.	ITALIAN.	Olym. Year.
Second Messinean war. Time of Tyrtæus and Archilöchus. Æra of Arion, Alcæus, Sappho, &c.	Kingdom of Alba destroyed 20 years after.	xxiii. 4 xliii. 3
Age of Æsop, Solon, &c.	Time of Tarquin the elder.	xlvi. 3
Age of Pythagoras, Anacreon &c.		lxi. 1
Tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens the year before.	Expulsion of the Tarquins and establishment of consular government.	lxvii. 4
The battle of Maräthön 10 years before; of Thermopylæ and Salämis; of Plataæ, and Mycæle the following year.	The Fabii defeated at Crēmëra 3 years after.	lxxv. 1
Age of Sophöcles, Herodötus, Thrasybülus, &c. First sacred war.	The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.	lxxx. 3
First Peloponesian war lasts 27 years. The Plague at Athens the year after. Age of Thucydides, Pericles, Aristophanes &c.		lxxxvii. 2
The scene of the Peloponesian war changed to Sicily. Time of Socrätes, Protagöras.	The agrarian law first moved at Rome.	xci. 1
Expulsion of the 30 tyrants from Athens. Socrates put to death the year after. Age of Xenophon, Zeuxis, Thrasybülus, &c.	City of Veii taken 6 years after.	xciv. 4
The battle of Coronæa. Age of Plato, Conon, Agesilaus, &c.	Battle of Allia, and taking of Rome by Gauls under Brennus. Age of Camillus.	xcvii. 3
Battle of Mantinæa, with death of Epaminondas, one year before that of Pelopidas. Age of Philip king of Macedon.	First plebeian consul elected 4 years before.	civ. 2

A.C. According to Archbishop Usher.	ASIATIC.		AFRICAN.
	GENERAL.	JEWISH.	EGYPTIAN.
340			Egypt conquered by Artaxerxes II., surnamed Ochus, 10 years before.
331	Battle of Arbēla, and end of Persian monarchy.	Alexander visits Jerusalem.	Alexandria founded 1 year before.
320	Seleucus takes Babylon 8 years after.	Priesthood under the Macedo - Grecian dynasty, lasts 149 years.	Death of Alexander, 3 years before: reign of the Ptolemies.
284	Lysimachus defeated by Seleucus.	The Septuagint translated by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.	The Pharos of Alexandria built. Age of Euclid.
264	Antiöchus Soter defeated at Sardes by Eumēnes, 2 years after.		The first Punic war begins, and lasts 23 years.
235		Onias II. the fifth Jewish high-priest under the Macedo-Grecian dynasty.	Age of Erastosthenes, Amilcar, &c.
218	The Colossus of Rhodes overthrown by an earthquake, 6 years before.		The second Punic war begins with the taking of Saguntum by Hannibal, and lasts 17 years.
200			Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama, 2 years before.
187	Antiochus the Great, defeated and killed in Media.		Age of Masinissa.
167		Rise of the Maccabean, or Asmonean dynasty, which lasted 130 years.	
147			Carthage destroyed by Scipio, which ends the third Punic war.

EUROPEAN.		Olym.	Year.
GREEKIAN.	ITALIAN.		
Battle of Charonea two years before. Age of Phocion, Demosthènes, Phocion, Aristotle, Æschines.	Manlius puts his son to death for fighting against his order a year before.	cx.	1
Age of Apelles, Lysippus, Menodæmus, Parmenio, &c.		cxii.	2
Polyperchon publishes a general liberty to all Greek cities. Age of Menander, Praxitéles.	Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles 3 years after.	cxv.	1
The Achæan league begins 3 years after. Age of Theocritus, Bion, Epicusus, &c.	Tarentine war begins, in which Pyrrhus aids the Tarentines. Age of Fabricius.	cxxiv.	1
Age of Arätus, Manetho, &c. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.	Duilius wins the first naval victory over the Carthaginians 4 years after. Time of Regulus.	cxxix.	1
The original MSS. of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy on pledge of 15 talents.	Temple of Janus shut, the first time since Numa.	xxxvi.	2
War with Philip of Epirus against the Romans.	Age of Fabius Pictor. Marcellus takes Syracuse 6 years after, defended by the machines of Archimedes.	cxl.	3
First Macedonian war, ended 4 years after. Age of Zeno.	Age of Plantus, Ennius, &c.	cxlv.	1
The laws of Lycurgus abrogated for a time at Sparta.	Age of the Scipios, the Gracchi, Lælius, &c.	cxlviii.	2
Battle of Pydna, which ended the Macedonian empire the year after. Age of Polybius.	The first library founded at Rome. Age of Terence, Pacuvius, &c.	cliii.	2
Corinth destroyed by Mummius, and Greece reduced to a Roman province.	Age of Metellus, Lucilius, &c.	clviii.	2

A. C. According to Archbishop Usher.	ASIATIC.		AFRICAN.
	GENERAL.	JEWISH.	EGYPTIAN.
133	Pergāmus annexed to the Roman empire.	The history of the Apocrypha ends.	Restoration of learning at Alexandria. Age of Ptolemy Psychon.
110			Jugurthine war. Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt 5 years before.
88	Mithridates begins a war by massacring 80,000 Romans, which lasts 26 years.		Ptolemy Apion bequeaths Cyrène to the Romans, 10 years before.
75	Nicomēdes bequeaths Bithynia to the Romans.		
65	The kingdom of the Seleucidæ ended in Syria by Pompey.		
55	Crassus killed by Sulla 2 years after.	Pompey invades Judæa, and reduces it to a Roman province, 5 years after.	
48			Cæsar takes Alexandria the year after.
			African war ends with death of Cato, 2 years after.
43	Pacōrus the Parthian general defeated and killed by Ventidius Bassus at the battle of Mutina, 4 years after.		Age of Sosigēnes, who corrected the calendar under Julius Cæsar.
31		Time of Herod the Great.	Egypt reduced to a Roman province, on the death of Cleopatra, a year after.
25	Tiberius recovers from the Parthians the Roman ensigns 5 years after.		The Egyptians adopt the Julian year.

EUROPEAN,		Olym. Year.
GREEKIAN.	ITALIAN.	
Numantia taken by Scipio.	Death of Tib. Gracchus.	clxi. 4
The Teutones and Cimbri make war on the Romans, and are totally defeated 7 years after by C. Marius.	The passing of the sumptuary laws, to limit the expenses of the table.	clxvii. 3
Sylla conquers Athens 2 years after, and sends the library to Rome.	Civil war between Marius and Sylla, who dies 10 years after.	clxxiii. 1
	Servile war under Spartacus, who is defeated and killed 2 years after by Pompey and Crassus.	clxxvi. 2
Crete subdued by Metellus a year before. Age of Apollonius of Rhodes.	Cataline's conspiracy crushed 2 years after. Age of Lucretius, Sallust, &c.	clxxviii. 4
Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain.	<i>The first triumvirate</i> of J. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, 5 years before. Age of Cicero, Catullus, &c.	clxxxi. 2
	Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. Ends with the battle of Pharsalia.	clxxxiii. 1
Age of Diodorus Siculus. Battle of Philippi year after.	<i>The second triumvirate</i> of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Death of Cicero, of Julius Cæsar, the year before. Time of C. Nepos, &c.	clxxxiv. 2
Battle of Actium.	Æra of Roman emperors begins. Age of Livy, Mæcenas, Tibullus, &c.	clxxxvii. 2
Augustus visits Greece and Asia, 4 years after.	Augustan age of literature. Æra of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c.	clxxxviii. 4

A.C. According to Archbishop Usher.	ASIATIC.		AFRICAN.
	GENERAL.	JEWISH.	EGYPTIAN.
15	Age of Strabo.		
8	Age of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.		
4		Our Saviour born 4 years before the vulgar æra; but according to Dr. Hales, A.M. 5411.	

THE DYNASTY

WHICH, FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EMPIRE BY AUGUSTUS,

A.C.		
43	Caius Julius.....surnamed	<i>Cæsar.</i>
31	Octavianus	„ <i>Augustus.</i>
A.D.		
15	Claudius Drusus	„ <i>Tiberius Nero.</i>
37	Caius Germanicus	„ <i>Caligula.</i>
40	Tiberius Drusus	„ <i>Claudius Nero.</i>
54	Claudius Domitius	„ <i>Nero.</i>
68	Servius Sulpicius.....	„ <i>Galba.</i>
69	Marcus Salvius	„ <i>Otho.</i>
69	Aulus	„ <i>Vitellius.</i>
70	Titus Flavius	„ <i>Vespasianus.</i>
79		„ <i>Titus Vespasianus.</i>
81	Titus Flavius	„ <i>Domitianus.</i>

EUROPEAN.		Olym.	Year.
GRECIAN.	ITALIAN.		
The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus.	The secular games celebrated at Rome. The temple of Janus closed for the third time.	cxci.	2
Age of Dionysius the geographer.	Augustus corrects the Julian calendar.	cxcii.	1
	Tiberius retires to Rhodes, 2 years before.	cxci.	1

OF THE CÆSARS,

TO THE DEATH OF DOMITIAN, LASTED 121 YEARS.

	A.C.
Created perpetual dictator	43
Nephew to Julius, created emperor.	81
	A.D.
Step-son to Augustus, succeeded	15
Grand-son to Tiberius do.	37
Brother to Tiberius do.	40
Step-son to Claudius do. with whom the family of the } Cæsars properly ends	54
Publicly elected.....	68
Favourite of Nero, self-elected.....	69
Favourite of all the emperors from Tiberius, elected by the army.	69
Patronised by Nero..... do. do.	70
Son of Vespasianus, succeeded.....	79
Brother to Titus, succeeded.....	81

COMPARATIVE OF THE ASIATIC

A. C.	EGYPT.	BABYLON.
About 2232	Founded by. S. S. name. Menes succeeded by..... <i>Misraim</i> . Five native kings; invasion of shepherd kings, who ruled conjointly till Amasis,	Founded by S. S. name. { Belus, a title given indifferently to Noah, Cham, Cush, and Nimrod, shortly after on the ruins of Babel.
1731	Thusimares, or Amenoph I..... <i>Pharaoh</i> . Joseph sold into Egypt.	
1700	Thotmos I., or Ramesseos. <i>Pharaoh</i> .	
1584	Amenoph II., driven with his son into Æthiopia by Salatis, (the new king that knew not Joseph.)..... <i>Pharaoh</i> .	
1491	Apachiras, or Bocchoris, (Busiris) destroyed in the Red Sea. <i>Pharaoh</i> .	
1486	Ramesseos II. (Sesostris.)	
978	Sesonchis or Sesac..... <i>Shishak</i> .	{ Supposed to have been governed by an independent high - priesthood, till made subject by Nebuchadnezzar I. king of Assyria.
747		Belësis, or Nabonassar. <i>Baladan</i> . (Five kings.)
721	Sabäcon, (the Æthiopian)..... <i>So</i> .	Mardoc-Empadus. ... <i>Merodach-Baladan</i> . (Five kings.)
706	Taracus <i>Tirhaka</i> .	Interregnum of eight years.
680		Assardfnus. <i>Esarhaddon</i> . (Five kings.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

DYNASTIES AND KINGS.

ASSYRIA.	MEDIA AND PERSIA.	A.M.
Founded by. S. S. name.	S. S. name.	About.
Ninus, driven from Babylon by his mother, Semiramis. Builds Nineveh, and reigns there, till murdered by her..... <i>Nimrod.</i>		1772
		2273
		2304
{ Governed by a regular succession of kings.		2420
		2513
Nebuchadnezzar I.	Media about this time formed itself into a republican government, subject to Assyria. <i>Arbāces..... Tiglath Pileser.</i>	2518 3026
Sardanapālus dethroned and killed by Arbāces the Mede, who made Belēsis, a priest, first king of Babylon, and merged THE MEDIAN INTO THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE. <i>Arbāces. Tiglath Pileser.</i>		3257
Salmanēser.		3283
Sennacherib. Assardinus afterwards conquered Babylon and reigned there..... <i>Esarhaddon.</i> <i>Ezra iv. 10. Asnapper.</i>	Dejōces, a Median governor, founded THE KINGDOM OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS.	3298
	Phraortes.	3324

A. C.	EGYPT.	BABYLON.
About 612	Founded by. S. S. name. Nechoas <i>Pharaoh Necho.</i>	Founded by. S. S. name. Nabopolassar destroyed Nineveh, and made Babylon the capital of the BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.
604		Nebuchadnezzar II.
594	Apries <i>Pharaoh Hophra.</i>	Evil-Merodac. &c.
550		Nabonadius. <i>Belshazzar.</i>
536		Cyaxares II. son of Astyages, placed on the throne by his nephew Cyrus. } <i>Darius the Mede.</i>
529	} Amāsis conquered by Cambyses, 525, and made subject to the Persian monarchy, till it revolted, and put on the throne.	{ After his death it continued tributary to Persia, till conquered by Alexander; after whose death, it, with Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, was merged into the kingdom of Syria under Seleucus: it became a Roman province under Pompey, B.C. 65.
522		
521		
485		
465		
424		
414	Amyrtæus.	
404	Psammeticus. (Seven kings succeeded.)	
350	Nectanēbus, conquered by Ochus, who again made Ægypt subject to Persia.	
337		
335		
323	Refounded by Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, who divided the whole empire amongst themselves, after that monarch's death. It finally became a Roman province under Augustus, B.C. 30.	

ASSYRIA.	MEDIA AND PERSIA.	A. M.
Founded by.	S. S. name.	About.
Nineveh destroyed.	Cyaxāres I.	3392
		3400
	Astyages, (Dan. ix. 1.)	3410
	<i>Ahasuērus.</i>	
	Cyaxares II. was <i>Darius the Mede</i> , transferred to the throne of Babylon after the death of Nabonadius.	3454
	Cyrus, son of an unknown Persian, and of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, founds the PERSIAN MONARCHY.	3468
	Cambyses (Ezra iv. 6.) } <i>Ahasuērus.</i>	3475
	Smerdis.	3482
	Darius Hystaspes.	3483
	Xerxes.	3519
	Artaxerxes Longimanus, who married Esther. } <i>Ahasuērus.</i>	3539
	Xerxes Sogdianus.	3580
	Darius Nothus.	3590
	Artaxerxes Mnemon.	3600
	Ochus.	3654
	Arses, or Arogus.	3667
	Darius Codomānus, conquered by Alexander, who subjugated the whole of Asia.	3669
		3681

B.C. According to Archbishop Usher, &c.	JUDÆA UNDER ITS KINGS.				B.C. According to Dr. Hales.
1259	Saul, (especially appointed.)				1110
1219	David.				1070
1179	Solomon, at whose death ten tribes revolt, and the kingdom is separated between				1030
	JUDAH.	Dr. Hales.	Archbishop Usher.	ISRAEL.	
971	Rehoboam.		950	Jeroboam.	991
954	Abijam.	973	946	Nadab.	968
			926	Baasha.	966
951	Asa.	970	925	Elah.	943
			925	Zimri.	942
910	Jehoshaphat.	929	914	Omri.	942
			897	Ahab.	931
885	Jehoram.	904	896	Ahaziah.	900
				Jehoram.	899
				Jehu usurps the crown.	
884	Ahaziah.	896	852	Jehoahaz.	867
878	Jehoash.	889	835	Joash.	850
822	Amaziah.	820	820	Jeroboam II.	833
				Interregnum of 11 years.	
810	{ Azariah, or Uz- ziah.	809	773	Zachariah.	792
			773	Shallum.	792
754	Jotham.	757	773	Manahem.	792
			757	Pekahiah.	760
			755	Pekah.	758
736	Ahaz.	741	735	Hoshea.	738
722	Hezekiah.	725	717	The kingdom of Is- rael put an end to by the destruc- tion of Samaria by Shalmaneser, af- ter it had subsisted 254 years.	719
694	Manasseh.	696			
639	Amon.	641			
637	Josiah.	639			
606	Jehoahaz,	608			
596	Jehoiakim.	596			
596	{ Jehoiakin, or Jeconiah.	596			
596	Zedekiah.	596			
583	The kingdom of Ju- dah ended by the destruction of Je- rusalem by Ne- buchadnezzar, 388 years from the re- volt of the ten tribes.	586			



